BANDING SUMMARY
Leeward Trip #6
Sept. 16-20, 1964

Laysan Island

WEDGE TAILED SHEARWATER	adult	700
CHRISTMAS IS. SHEARWATER	adult	2
	local	88
BONIN ISLAND PETREL	adult	352
BULWER'S PETREL	adult	2
	nestling	15
RED TAILED TROPICBIRD	adult	35
	nestling	65
BLUE FACED BOOBY	adult	159
	subadult	4
	immature	16
RED FOOTED BOOBY	adult	140
	subadult	2
	immature	57
	nestling	1
GREAT FRIGATEBIRD	adult	10
	subadult	1
	immature	4
GOLDEN PLOVER	age unknown	4
RUDDY TURNSTONE	age unknown	40
WANDERING TATTLER	age unknown	5
BRISTLE THIGHED CURLEW	age unk.	10
SOOTY TERN	adult	900
	immature	1000
COMMON NODDY TERN	immature	1
HAWAIIAN NODDY TERN	adult	19
	nestling	1
FAIRY TERN	adult	154
	nestling	5
	total	3792

December 18, 1964

Leeward # 6 - Laysan only

8 or 9 Bonin Island Petrels collected

2 now in collection with full data
4 in collection with location, date and field tag only Sept. 19
(other data in Standens catalog???)

3 birds in taxidermy(frozen) with label which says nothing but Laysan - Unless Fleet Bicken picked up a bird from there they must all belong to the Shearwater group

Notes:
Whitman - not typed
Amarman - not typed
Woodward - not typed
Anderson - not typed
Merrill - with Jane Church

S.W. coasts, which are again connected by elevated passes through the mountains; the most frequented, that of *Pari*, which stands at the head of the picturesque valley of Anuanu, is 1800 feet above the sea, and commands a beautiful and extensive view over the vale of Kolau, ten miles in extent, to the ocean on the N.E. side of the island. The structure of the island is volcanic, and many extinct craters are visible.

The settlement at Honorúru presents many striking instances of civilization. Supplies are abundant and reasonable: beef excellent. The Taro (*arum esculentum*) is plentiful, and forms the chief food of the natives. Many European vegetables are now commonly sold in the markets. As many as sixty vessels have been anchored in this port at the same time. A few weeks previous to our arrival a Japanese junk had been driven to the island in distress: the crew had suffered much from cold. They had probably been driven off the coast of Japan by strong westerly gales, carried to the N.E. till they met with northerly winds, which drove the vessel to the Sandwich Islands.

I had the gratification while here of meeting Mr. Douglas, whose subsequent melancholy death in Hawaii is well known, and of making several excursions in the mountains with him.

Maui, or *Mowee*, Oct. 3, 1835.—This island, seen from a distance on the northern side, presents the appearance of two elevated peninsulas connected by a low isthmus. It extends in a N.W. and S.E. direction about forty miles, and is separated from Hawaii to the S.E. by a channel twenty miles broad, and may be seen at a distance of ninety miles.* The face of the island exhibits the strong contrasts of luxuriant verdure and volcanic sterility so prevalent in this group.

The settlement of Lahaina or Raheina is small, yet contains a very neat Christian church, a market, reading-room, &c. The population of the island is estimated at 20,000; the natives are intelligent, orderly, healthy, and well under the control of the American missionaries, who have great influence here.

Guadalupe, Nov. 20.—This island, bearing E.N.E., twenty miles distant, presented high land with two elevated peaks at its southern extremity. Its position, according to our observations, is in lat. 28° 54′ N., long. 118° 22′ W.; several charts place it thirty miles to the southward of this latitude.† It appeared about fifteen miles in length and about 1000 feet in height.

In lat. 19° N., long. 107° W., about half way between the group of Revilla-gigedo and the continent of America, a remarkable milk-white and luminous appearance of the sea was noticed at midnight all around as far as the eye could see from the mast-head, which lasted till daylight; nothing could be detected in the water to account for it, nor could any soundings be obtained.

In lat. 5° N., 103° W. long., the vicinity of land was suspected from the presence of amphibious birds and sea-weed, and in 6° 35′ N., 104° W., a pelican, about the size of a goose, and of a dusky brown plumage, took refuge in the ship and was captured. The nearest land was presumed to be Duncan's Island, of doubtful existence.* A female sperm whale, taken near this spot, contained a mature fœtus, which was anatomically examined: it was fourteen feet long by six feet in girth.

Marquesas or Mendaña† group, Feb. 27, 1835.—The elevated land of Hood's Island, or *Fetúqu*, was seen bearing S.W. ½ S., distant about fifty miles.‡ On the following morning saw *Roapoa*, *Santa Dominica*, and shortly after *Santa Christina* and *San Pedro*, and anchored in Resolution Bay of Cook, or Port Madre de Dios of Mendaña.

Santa Christina, or *Tahuata* of the natives, extends in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction about ten miles; an elevated rocky ridge runs throughout the island, throwing off spurs to the east and west towards the sea, and thus dividing the lowland into distinct valleys, only accessible by land over the high hills which bound them. I obtained the native names of twelve valleys from Resolution Bay (Vaitahú) in order round the island. The soil is exceedingly fertile and covered with luxuriant vegetation; forests of bread fruit, cocoa-nut, and other fruit trees. The natural productions are much the same as in the Society Islands: the wild cotton is superior to that cultivated in many islands; the sugar cane abundant, large in growth, and of excellent quality: the palmyra, or fan palm, also grows here, although unknown in the Society or Sandwich Islands.

The population of Santa Christina is estimated at 1400 persons; the appearance of the natives robust and healthy, with handsome features. Each valley is under the dominion of a chief, who maintains feudal independence. At the time of our visit the island had been for some time in a state of profound peace; the natives were generally honest and well behaved, and our officers and crew associated and traded with them at the different valleys

* This would imply an elevation of about 6500 feet.—Ed.

† Even in Admiral Krusenstern's excellent chart of the Pacific Ocean, it lies in 28° 34′ N.; it is corrected to its true position in his Supplement, yet given in his table of doubtful positions, p. 164. In Arrowsmith's Chart of the Pacific, it is in 28° 34′. —Ed.

* Duncan's Island was so named in 1787 after the master of a merchant vessel. Lat. 6° N., long. 106° W. of Greenwich. See Krusenstern's Mémoires Hydrographiques, vol. ii., p. 58.—Ed.

† Of this group of thirteen islands, extending 200 miles in a N.W. and S.E. direction, four of the south-eastern portion were discovered by Mendaña in 1596; one by Cook in 1776; the rest by the Americans in 1797, and by them called the Washington Islands. They were named Marquesas de Mendoza by Mendaña, out of compliment to Don Garcia de Mendoza, then Viceroy of Peru.—Ed.

‡ This would suppose a height of at least 2000 feet.—Ed.

without any unpleasantness occurring, and during my extended excursions over the country, I experienced every assistance, hospitality and kindness. Notwithstanding, however, the peaceful aspect of the people, it is the duty of every commander of a ship visiting them to be on his guard, since they are extremely capricious, and capable of the greatest outrages when least suspected.

Two missionaries we conveyed from England for this island were settled at the valley opening upon Resolution Bay with as much comfort as could reasonably be expected. They had found but little encouragement, however, in the disposition of the natives, who, though they had abolished open idolatry, retained the greater part of the prejudices and customs of their heathen state. The language of these people has some striking peculiarities, but partakes largely of both the Tahitian and Hawaiian dialects.

Resolution Bay, described by Cook, corresponds to the valley of Vaitahú. On the beach a stream of fresh water gushes from the face of a rocky cliff, and affords shipping a convenient and good supply of this essential. It is the same watering place indicated by Cook, and the flow is supplied by a mountain stream not visible in the vicinity of the coast. Eutiti, the principal chief of Vaitahu, is a shrewd and avaricious man, elderly and very corpulent. He is eager to encourage the visits of shipping to his port, since, through his traffic with them, and consequent acquirement of muskets, &c., he contrives to maintain considerable influence over the other chiefs of the island. This chief is the patron of our missionaries, and for the benefit of their cause it is to be wished he were absolute. The coast of Santa Christina is rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten: no coral reef encircles and protects its shores, nor those of any other island of this group. Nevertheless, the detritus of coral is abundant on the beaches around the island. In return for supplies of live stock and vegetables to shipping, the natives alone require and value muskets and ammunition and tobacco. Of the muskets thus obtained they retain the best, and export the remainder to the neighbouring islands unfrequented by foreign shipping.

Roapoa.—Hove to off Port Jarvis, on the west side, with good anchorage, to land three natives of the island who had accompanied us from Oahú, where they had been left by an American ship. Several canoes came off to the ship, and the natives expressed much disappointment that we would not anchor and trade with them. The principal native amongst them brought with him a written list of the ships that had visited the island, and a rough chart of the coast,* but who was the author of these

* Mr. Bennett has kindly presented a copy to the library of the Society. The chart is certainly a rough sketch, but it makes Port Jarvis on the N.W. side, with good anchorage in eighteen fathoms—wood and water.—Ed.

MSS. I could not ascertain. The island of Roapoa appears to be nearly the same size as Sta. Christina, and equally mountainous, rugged, and bold. The summits of many of its mountains present conspicuous columns, spires or pinnacles of rocks. The land extends in a direction nearly north and south, and presents on the coast a succession of valleys of a highly fertile and picturesque appearance. These most prevail on the western side of the land, where several ports with convenient anchorage exist which have been visited by some few South Sea men, though the island is generally but little known or frequented. From Roapoa the island of *Noukahiva* is distinctly visible, thirty miles distant, and the islands of Sta. Dominica and Sta. Christina, at sixty miles distance, may be more faintly discerned. If it appears remarkable that Mendaña, in his discovery of the Marquesas, should leave Cook to discover Hood's Island, which is so very visible from the island of Sta. Dominica, it is yet more remarkable that Cook should have failed to discover the island of Roapoa, which on a serene day may be distinctly seen with the naked eye from the beach at Resolution Bay, Sta. Christina.*

Caroline Island, April 23, 1835.—This is one of the low coral islands† of the South Pacific, and situated by our observations in lat. 9° 58′ S., long. (measured from the island of Raiatea) 150° 18′ W. The entire island does not exceed four or five miles in circumference; it is circular, and composed of several connected, small circular peninsulas. A capacious and tranquil lagoon occupies the space within the land, and is bounded on a portion of its eastern or weather side by a barrier reef of coral, against which a heavy surf constantly breaks. The structure of the land presented no material but coral in all its varied forms. The greatest elevation of the soil did not exceed five or six feet, and the coral rocks and shelving shores betrayed the progressive receding of the ocean from the land it had so materially assisted to raise. Each compartment of the island was covered by dense vegetation of a highly verdant aud pleasing character, some of the loftiest trees attaining the height of twenty feet. No collection of fresh water is visible on the island, though doubtless, as in many other of the low coral islands, much of good quality may be obtained from excavations in the sands.

The coast of Caroline Island is continuous, with a low and ex-

Car

* The distance is fifty-eight miles, which proves the elevation of Roapoa to be upwards of 2500 feet, and Santa Christina about 3000 feet above the sea.—Ed.

† Discovered by Broughton in 1795, in lat. 9° 57′, long. 150° 25′ W., and doubtless the same as Thornton Island. See Krusenstern, Mém. Hyd. Sup., p. 16. The island was also seen by Captain Willinck, in 1824, when in command of the Dutch corvette the Lynx; and he gives its position 9° 54′ S. 150° 9′ W. of Greenwich.—See Reize om de Wereld in de Jaren, 1823-4, van J. P. M. Willinck. Breda, 1836.—Ed.

Dec. 29, 1935--Coman and Kinkajou revisited Jarvis and took Chadwick and Suares off island--Coman actually interested in guano! Left sign--JARVIS ISIAND--PHOSPHATES INCLUDING GUANO DEPOSITS ON THIS ISLAND DISCOVERED 1935 BY COMAN OCEANOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION AND APPLICATION FOR LEASE FILED WITH UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT--Coman took 300 sample cultures of guano from Jarvis

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Daily Log Jarvis Island--Sept 15, 1935 to Jan 14, 1936

See Sept 27: (Fairy Tern, Blue-gray Noddy--captured)
See Oct 22: (Collected 14 booby eggs (ten good) and 7 day before)
Oct 26: (Collected 14 Red-tailed Tropicbird eggs) for food
Oct 27: (4 of 14 eggs above good (= ? fresh)
Oct 28: (Collected 10 Red-tailed Tropicbird eggs) for food
Oct 29: (Collected 10 more RTTB eggs)
(12 good of the 20)
Nov 3: (1 Booby, 1 RTTB egg, coll)
Nov 5: ((killed over 50 mice)
Nov 9: (Best shell hunting at southwestern end of island)
Nov 22: (Caught young RTTB--"delicious")

Coman arrived off Baker Nov 25, 1935--Similar sign to Jarvis--Dept. Dec. 2, 1935

Coman--visited Howland Nov 30, 1935, and took men off--Same sign as above

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6th expedition--Began intensive efforts to eliminate rats,

E. H. Bryan on 7th Cruise--Oct 1936

Daily Log Howland--Aug 10, 1936 to Oct 26, 1936

Aug 10: (164 rats killed)
Aug 13: (18 rats K)
Aug 14: (250 total through 14)
Aug 15: (16 rk)
Aug 20: (39 trapped in 2 hrs.)
Aug 21 (147 rt and k)
Aug 22: (37 rk--Sooty terns have already laid eggs near Kou thicket)
Aug 24: (131 rk and and supper to 10:30)
Aug 27: 95 rk and t)
Aug 29: (84 rt and k)
Sept 8: (61 rt and k)
Sept 10: (72 rats in 2 hrs)
Sept 12: (33 rats)
Sept 21: (73 rats)
Oct 6: 9 rats clubbed
Oct 10: 29 rats clubbed

LOGS

wedge tail ??

May 28: "I caught a rare and queer looking bird while we were hunting Curlews. This particular species has a beak like the frigate but it's web footed and the wings much smaller than the frigate" attacked the investigator's hand
speared 3 nenues

RTTB May 29: Marlin bird feathers - not enough time to grow them long enough was the complaint among the hunters. RTTB

WTS May 30: Bird (caught May 28) not eating unless food put in its mouth

May 31: Caugh 1 lobster, 1 uhu, 2 queer looking fishes which were put in the museum can.

June 4: Wind 18 mph

June 6: 2 aholehole, 1 uhu

June 7: Rain 1:50 a.m. Wind 33 mph fr. east 2:30 a.m.

June 8: eclipse of the sun

June 9: Squid, 15 sharks

June 10: Second of the birds which Eddie wanted to domesticate dies

June 15: Most of shells found on beach cracked or broken. School of sharks near shore.

RTTB June 16: Marlin bird colony SW part of island "and pulled about 100 tail feathers from the birds. Right now is brooding time for these birds and we have close to a thousand of them on this island." RTTB

June 17: Cautious about mice; sharks seen.

June 18: Balloon soundings

June 19: 50 lb. ulua

June 21: 300 large aholeholes

June 22: 502 aholeholes, 2 baby sharks, one rock cord
[intensive fishing activity during this time]

June 24; 241 fish caught: 218 aholeholes, 23 maninis

June 25: 250 fishes

June 26: 260 aholeholes

June 28: Ulua - 10 lb., and others

June 29: "drizzle" 6:16 a.m.

June 30: "Japanese beetles were invading our dried fishes"

July 1: "2 striped fishes for the Bishop Museum"

July 2: "...five boxes of shark fins now" (Earhart flight "downhearted to hear of her misfortune")

Jul 3: Strong SE wind. Uluas, rain 12:49. Dark clouds, light showers

RTTB/ Jul 5: Walking on SW coast, Marlin tail feathers collected on the way

Jul 7: Sea destroying, washing away wreck

Jul 8: Speared 2 papios or baby uluas, uhus (2), 15 sharks.

Jul 10: 4 awas seen, not caught

Jul 12: Put ash around one of the plants

Jul 13: Light rain, nimbus clouds - heavy rain on horizon

Jul 14: Mullet and squid

Jul 15: Heavy rain on NE horizon. 18 m wind, drizzle

Jul 17: Squid, mullet

Jul 20: Caught 7 fishes from the ocean, uku speared and escaped with spear

Jul 21: squid, ulua

Jul 22: NE island good fishing spot for 4 lobster, 2 squid, 19 aholehole

Jul 24: 2 squid, 6 aholeholes

Jul 25: Light rain

Jul 26: 1 squid, 1 moana, 8 uu, 1 large eel

Jul 27: 6 red fishes (u-u) 1 rock cord

Curlew ✓ Jul 28: "Waking up at six I ...observed a flock of curlews, approximately 50 in number flying towards the island, coming from some unknown land. They circled the island and later settled down on the guano piles near camp."
Caught 2 squid, 1 ulua, 5 u-u.

Jul 29: 3 "Indian" fishes 1 small papio from shark hole. 60 lb. Red snapper
Light cirrus and alto-startus clouds

Jul 30: 14 sharks

Extracts from "Daily Log of Jarvis Island" June 15-Sept 14, 1935
NA RG 154 File No 9-12-17

June 21: "We learned that the Hermit Crab feeds on mice too. After killing a mouse we saw a Hermit Crab eat on it." "The mice themselves feed on one another. Occasionally we have been able to see them feed upon their dead.

June 24: "The seeds that were planted were Phlox, Marigold, lettuce and radish."

June 25: "White beans were planted..." " Preliminary information regarding the study of bird life...gathered...from a boy scout handbook...This information is... a great help in...drawing...plans for ...attack in the problem of bird life."

June 26: "The mice on this Island are a menace to our gardens...Last night, despite the protection we had given the boxes containing the soil and seeds, the mice got in them and ate up a number of the seeds."

July 5: "During his trip he saw several pretty large turtles on the western-most side of the island."

July 6: " During the past weeks we have been observing the various birds of the Island. We know largely what part of the island they nest, the number of species there are, and other details. As soon as we acquire more information about them by observing we shall describe the results"

(Henry Ahia probably most interested in birds on Jarvis)

(Many kept private diaries)

July 20, 1935. ...they saw a small flock of quails. These birds have long legs and a re distinctly smaller than the love birds. Maybe they are not quails... They are very low in number and seldom seen. At least they've never been seen around the camp site. We saw these quails in the Northwest north section of the island. Sometimes we see one or two of them on the edge of the shore. When they are flying they are usually in groups of 12 more or less.
...finally reached the region of the Love birds (easternmost section of island)
...the thousands of Love Birds...swarm low over you with shrilling cries...
There are so many of them that they make a shade and you of more than a 100 yd. radius. It takes one about 15 minutes to ramble through (the edge)
If we are not mistaken all the Love birds put together would slightly outnumber all the other types of birds on the island.
After leaving the love birds we came to a place where there were lots of holes. Apparently...nesting places for some birds. Once before a bird was found in one of these holes...It was about the size of a love bird but possessed a bill that was bent downward at the tip.

Frigate Aug 6: (200-800 porpoise seen offshore)
(indication of Frigate (sp?) with young)

Aug 8: (State they made sep. bird rept.)

RTB Aug 19: ("A Boatswain Martin bird laid an egg inside the beacon"

Aug 22: "A bird never before seen by any of us was discovered feeding near the shipwreck. It was a small bird measuring about ½ of a foot in length, with a wing extent of slightly less than a foot. Its wings and tail were brown. Around the neck, under the body, and a little above the tail it was white. Its head was black and also its bill. The bill was curved downward and was only an inch and a half long. The foot is webbed and of a black color. It kept flying around us, probably it was curious. In general it was a cute looking thing..." (=W. T. Storm Petrel?)

WTS P

Aug 28, 1935: "George also wandered out in the fields...as a result he discovered two new species of the Love bird family. One of them was a little smaller than a Booby possessing a beautiful plumage of a lavender color over the entire body...It was hard to tell the color of this bird's bill and feet because it flew around and above...did not alight on ground...There were 25 other little birds almost the size of canaries that possessed the same lavender features over the entire body. This bigger lavender bird was about 3 or 4 times larger than the little one...(The smaller birds were tame, had black bills and a ( ) web foot) (Once seen once before on July 24)
(Xeroxed Shearwater description--Wedge-tail or P.I.P.)

WTS?? + BG Nolly

Sept 1: (Dr. Coman arrives at island on Kinkajou--from Baker and Howland--Coman knew birds, gave boy colonists scientific and common names--Captain of ship wasConstantine Flink) (Comans men on Jarvis were William Chadwick and Louis Suares of the Kamehameha School. Depart Jarvis--Sept 2, 1935)

Daily Log - Jarvis Island South Seas 9-12-17 Report #4 Pt 1 by
WT Miller 9-15-35 – 3-10-36

Sept 15-35, 1935

Henry H. Ahia, Daniel K. Toomey, Jacob Haili, Kenneth Bell Itasca

9-17 - caught mullet - worms in flesh
Louis Soares of Coman camp joined others for evening

9-18 - (ref. to Bill Chadwick's radio shack) (Coman - 9-20)
Sky overcast - Cirrus clouds, wind fr. S
few hours "it blew SW at the rate of 6 mi. The wind coming from this direction is very unusual on Jarvis."

9-19 - fish - either Oio or Aawa.
3½' lg., ~~6~~ 2 in 2'4" 60 lb.
Caught also - Uhus-U-U's, Akolehales, 3 lobsters
2 large sharks.

9-21 - ground markers put on airfield
9-23 - leveling around airfield
T-shaped marker 20' x 30' x 2½'

9-25 - few Cumulus sky 84-76° during latter hrs.
9-27?? "... caught a quail this morning & brought it back to the cottage... The bird is quite tame but seems to be a little shy in our presence when we walk or move around. The bird is otherwise not afraid..." OSCAR

Dan writing Log
"... to catch love birds for pets ... two birds. One of the birds was all white while the other was lavender in color. The birds were caught with a little scoop net

Fairy Tern
B. Gray Noddy

9-28 - tides highest yet, ocean rougher.
9-30 - "Dan caught a quail at 4:45 a.m. He was awakened from his sleep by the whistling of the bird..."

Plover??

10-1 - 1 akalehale
10-3 - shells
"... northeastern end of the island where a large school of sharks are always seen"
10-6 - 1 shark caught
Large turtle (est. 500+ lbs) seen walking on beach.
Tried to "corral" - unsuccessful.
10-7 - shells
"Our pet, the quail-bird Oscar ... wings trimmed short so it could not fly." Still skittish around moving people – hoping to tame completely

[house, markers — wood from shipwreck]

Jarvis

1935

10-8. 8 Abolehales, 1 Med. Red Snapper

10-9- No rain for a while - Clouds pass over island

10-10 - lobsters caught

light showers 3-5 p.m.

Oct 11- light shower bet. 4 & 5 for a few minutes

12- light shower for a few minutes around 4 pm

13- house planned S & W sides of Beacon

15- @ sunrise - Heavy rain shower

Off & on for ½ hr.

2" around 2 p.m. Sky overcast - Cumulo-Nimbus.

RTTB collected "red tail feathers from boatswain's Marlinbird"

16- 25 lobster

17- 6-ft. Shark

dry 84 & wet 75 during hottest pt. day

wind 18 mi. Sky clear several times.

Oct 20- Moana

21- 4 am - heavy shower - off and on till 5:15 am

0.05" rainfall

Booby Bell & Swares - 1 Booby eggs, breakfast.

(only 2 good

Booby?? Oct 22 - 10 of 14 eggs collected well good.

24- porpoises NE & SW; Sea bats or stingarees in channel

& landing place of calm evening.

Oct 25- light rain 6 am.

Sky overcast Cumulo-Nimbus wind 19

checked Guano Rail tracks N. Guano diggings &

Barren lowland. - Mapping.

26- "At 9:30 [p.m.] ... went into the field & study diff. types of

RTTB Booby birds. They also collected 14 Boatswain Marlin

~~birds eggs~~ ... killed a few eels" more shells

RTTB 27 - 4 of 14 eggs good fr. last night.

Lobsters, Red Snappers

RTTB 28 - 10 Bos'ns M b. eggs

RTTB 29 - 10 more eggs. of 20, 12 good.

Oct 31 - "Tonight at 7:30 o'clock a slight tremble of ground was

felt by Dan Toomey.

Booby Nov 3 & 1 Booby, 1 Bosn Mar. Bird egg.

RTTB not to tasty boiled

4- lobster u-u.

1935 [collecting shark jaws] [gymnasium]

Jarvis

Nov. 5 - Ref. & Coconut tree planted by party.
for amusement Killed mice, 50+
6 - shark, octopus 8 ft.
7 - 5 sharks, 2 Red Snappers, 197 Aholeholes, 4 fishes (sp?)
9 - 4 lobsters, 90 Aholehole
10 - 10:40 am. Heavy rain Shower 0.09" rain (off + on & 11:15am)
12 - lobster
13 - 4 U-U's, 1 A-Alaihi
Nov 14 - rain 5:30-5:55 am. 0.09 inches
4 U-U's
Nov 18 - ocean getting rough
19 - 200 Aholeholes
RTTB 22 - caught & killed yg. Boatswain Marlin Bird - Delucci's.
planted (Man) on Big Ilimas
[now have sling shots, spears, harpoon gun]

Nov 26 - very rough ocean - 15 foot waves.
29 - Planted pigweed & Ilima - in cans

Dec 4 - light shower 8:10-20 am - overcast Cumulo-Nimbus

[Ahia & Haili still keen on shells]

Dec 7 - 13 Aholeholes
9 - 5 Uhus, 1 Moana, 1 - U.-U
13 - 7 lobsters, 1 U-U, 6 Aholeholes
14 - 12 Aholeholes, 1 U-U
16 - 12 Aholeholes +16, 3 lobsters
19 - 50 Aholeholes
Dec. 21 - Octopus 2 r = 6 ft. salted
22 60 Aholeholes
24 - 40 Aholeholes
Dec 26 - stewed quail bird
Frigate 2 Frigates caught - wings for decoration
27 - 60 Aholeholes, 1 shark
28 56 "
29 - Kinkajou arrived Dr. Conner & Johns Hopkins
News clippings: NY Times - Sept 1 '35
Sunday Star (DC) Oct 20 '35

Jarvis

1935

Dec 31 - 4 Aholeholes
Jan 4, 1936 - 12 Aholeholes
2 O-hus.
Jan 5 - 10 Aholeholes - 2 U-hus
6 - 6 Uhus
7 - 15 Ahole, , 6 Uhus
8 Uhus + Po-opa-as for Bait
9 - 10 Ahole. , 4 Uhus
1 lobster, 1 Moana
10 - 8 lobster, 1 Moana
11 - 1 Red Snapper
heavy rain 2-2:45 pm 0.10 inches
12 - 20 Ahole, 1 lobster

Henry Ahua Shells
Jan 14 - 10 Aholeholes

V.

Rept # 4 Pt 2 fr: Sept 15-35 to
Mar 10 36
W.T. Miller

Reports 1-3 - Not checked 9-12-17

Daily log of Jarvis Island - January 19, 1936 to March 5, 1936
1936

Jan 15-36 - had done 4 mo. weather
Itasca sighted.
Kenneth Bell - leader; also William Gomes, Henry Mahikoa,
~~(to move to the~~ Jacob Haili
(to move to Jarvis Canoa fr. Baker fr. Bishop M)
Shells collected for "Museum could study them"

Jan 16 - weather "~~During the aft., Hen~~
Henry around island "studying the birds & also collecting Sea Shells"

1-17 - Shells, weather
planted 2 coconuts in cans "diameter of 14 inches square"
plants sent by HSPA of Honolulu
also planning to plant fruit seeds, e.g., avocado, pears,
prunes, pineapples, dates.
Shark caught.

1-19 - fishing - Schools of aholehole
2 coconut trees on cans

1-20 - "The tide today varied, being low for a few minutes, then suddenly rising to rage violently."
"strong back current of the sea at Jarvis".

1-21 - "So far, our young trees and plants seem to be growing nicely, with the exception of one coconut plant that hasn't sprung any new shoots yet."

1-22 - weather now including recording the tide
caught ahokhole & Uhu.

1-23 - "During the morning, Kenneth dug up a coconut plant that had been planted in the guano ground some time in March of the year '35." only plant of 1st Itasca exped. to survive - coconut grow better in sand?

1-24, (25) - lumber for rooms fr. wreck of Aramanth
coconuts growing nicely.

1936

1-30 - "Kenneth returned w/ shells & rare ones on this island. To shell Lunalos."

2-1 - leveling various mounds & possibly dangerous holes around the field.

2-3 - seemingly 4 total coconut plants brought by expedition for Museum: insects, shells, eggs, fishes

2-5 - insects

2-6 Weather "A passing Nimbus cloud sent a light show lasting only a minute today. This is the usual amount sent, if any. The longest that ever has rained on Jarvis is 40 min, this coming at intervals of said time"

2-7 - Planted Hala tree
1 coconut dead
heat, reflection strong

2-8-36 - ship - "long steel freighter"

2-9 - shells

2-11 - coral slat walk

2-12 "few hala trees planted"
fishing - Uhu, ni'u's, aholeholes

2-13 - "The insect that is of the greatest abundance is that which breed on the pickle-weed patches. It is a cream-colored moth whose familiarities are similar to that of the cabbage moth. The most pesty insect is a black fly, whose length is about 1/2 inch. It resides in the feathers of the Fregate birds, ... A few insects have been brought here by the Itasca & Kinkajou [onions & potatoes] ... There is a black bug also that ravishes on all food-stuff that crosses its path, ..."

2-16 - hala
dead coconut and living
shells

Frigate 2-18 - collecting eggs from Frigate nests - hard Frigate's swooping down & pecking.

2-19 - "cockroaches, lizards, bugs & ants of various sorts"

2-20 - around 60 fish caught

2-21 - 2 Sharks caught: white-tipped fins, Small & Sharp teeth different from shape of yellow-fin & gray fin sharks. Left jaws

1936

2-22 - 80 akolekoles

2-24 - 300+ akolekole in coral trap.
4 kala trees.

2-25 - manini, kapipi, kole

2-26 - 2 sharks - gray-fin
4 types sharks near Jarvis : gray-fin (swimmer's pest)
white-tipped fin, yellow fin, Hammerhead

2-27 - rain around 10

2-28 - 2 Frigate eggs, 3 booby or gannet, one tern

3-1 - kala (2) transplanted
soil from holes for trees pure guano

3-2 - fish

3-5 - Itasca

Weather - Jarvis 3-5-36 - Weather "good" - Sky partially covered - high cirrus & strata - cumulus clouds SW & W.
Vis. - good, ceiling - unlimited.
Wind shifted Calm ESE & SE force 3-4
Sea smooth, moderate swells

Jarvis – Oct 22 1936 – Jan 17, 1937

Solomon Kalama, Harold Chun Lum, Jacob Hadi (Journal), Charles Ahia

Oct 27 – 1 man scratched when "playing w/ " birds
Lum – 12 booby eggs
30 – Planted few coconuts – Coman site
31 – Pine, Milo, Hala
Nov 1 – mice
2 – rats' holes.
3 – Ship Za ca – Scientific exped. asked a) birds
Petro bird – Know anything? here?
ans. Neg.
AMAH NYNY
4 – Red snappers
5 – planted coconut seedling N end of island
other " dooryard.
7 – 6 sharks
last of Pine milo hala
8 – 1st large shark "ever caught in' these waters"
12 – Marlin feathers
RTTB SW coast – Marlin bird setting attached.
told: Prapor at night, blind w/ flashlight (Sol)
13 – few feathers – NIGHT
15 – Shells
Sol planning personal log
to build 800 gal water tank
16 – Rats around
20, 21 – Shell hunts
24 – Ulu 10 lb. Spear
Plants in camp dying off. Even coconut – NO good
rain but watered.
26 – Ulu, beke, ahole. lobster
29 Rats ↓ 120 +
?? Curlew 30 – Jake caught curlew, young, not fly Oscar II
Dec 2 – ahol + beke

Jarvis

1936

Dec. 4. ... Seabird life one of main attractions

" 7: Frigate, Booby, Marlin RTTB, Curlew, Sandpiper
White-fronted tern or sea swallow

S.T. Terns have peculiar chuckling voice ... rowdy and noisy. At a dist. they resemble 1000's of vast swarming insects. ... parent birds ... young chicks. ... jerky way of flying during flight, somewhat like a butterfly. The mottled eggs ... may be found by Coman's guano pile. Located on the North Side of the island.

Frig ... They get most of their fish from preying on the other birds As Webster terms it " long winged rapacious sea bird. The wings are very weak due to the physical make-up.

... The Boobies are the most industrious fishermen ... They sweep in from the sea in huge airplane formations at even time.

The Curlew & Sandpiper are migratory birds. It is very interesting

Curlew to watch the curlew kill rats. In catching its prey by the tail, it makes an oval like swing thus hitting its victim on the rocks ... The Curlews are very useful in this line.

The Marlins are a brush white bird w/a red tail (2 long feathers) trailing in the back ... Sputtering cackle like tone when worried or surprised. //

Dec. ?? hard shelled pesty insect food

6 - Sol studying Biology.
spears at Frigate.
12 Whale, Squid
13 201 Rats ↓
22 - Birds out on drizzle
26 32 Whale
Frigate 31 - red appendage - ball-like under frigate throat male attract fem. when mating.
huge guano pile
Shark

1937 Jan 2 - Shark, Red snap, Hina-leaves
4 Whales

117 – Catch 2 hookys for picture, get pechead at

"

Bird Life on Jarvis

Audubons??, wedge-tail The Seabird life forms one of the main attractions on the island. The limitless resources of the sea are called by specialized groups of birds with a little in common except their beauty & power of light swimming. These migratory birds belong to three systematic orders. The "Petrel" a Shearwater bird, which nests in holes in the land & goes about at night catching fish at sea. The color is brown on its back & white beneath. Another is the dark sooty brown type which at a light color appears on the breast beneath.

RTTB In the record group are the tropical birds. Most beautiful of the tropicbirds is the "Marlins" a plump looking bird with clear white satiny plumage tinged with a salmon colored beak. It has two long slender tail feathers, crimson in color, and a black shaft which we islanders rob with delight. The young ones are streaked with black and white. They have a peculiar spluttering hiss when surprised or angered.

Blue-faced, Brown, Red-footed

There are three kinds of boobies on the island. The "Blue-face" with a yellowish marks bill. Plumage is largely white except the tail & wing tips which is brown. The "Red-footed" Booby has a bluish bill and face. Its plumage including much of the tail is brown. They are very fond of nesting about the grounds, shrubbery or bushes. The last & the most common of the hooby is the "brown-crested" type. The head, neck & chest is completely brown with white on the lower part. These so called boobies are the fishermen of the sea or islands. One notices its flight around the island, shores & high seas. They would swoop down with quite a speed and snatch its victim that is on the surface. At other times they dive head first into the sea ~~just before dawn~~ ~~travelling miles~~ and will be up within a minute with its catch. These birds are out at sea just before dawn, travelling miles away for their food & would be back by nightfall just like a gathered army,

Frigate

The "Frigate" commonly known as the Man-o'-war birds, are the seahawk of the sea. They would rob the industrious boobies & tear up their fish while out at sea patrolling. They would swoop down & prey upon the industrious by lifting their tails, thus causing their victims to let loose its pilchards & then they would snatch it before it hit the H.O. These birds are little over 3½' in length with a sooty black color. The male has a red throat which can be blown up into a balloon. This really draws one's attention. The female has a few white markings on its head and throat. They also lack the webbed feet which prevent them from alighting on water and taking off again.

The last group is the smaller type of sea bird, such as the Golden Plover, Curlew, Tatler and Terns. The great flock of migratory waders, such as the G. P., is seldom seen on the island, thus preventing a close study of it. The curlew is long legged for its size & has a bill about 3" in length & slightly down curved. Its entire body is streaked w/ brown. There are about 6 kinds of Terns on the Island. These dainty divers or "sea swallows" have a variety in choice of nesting sight. Absence of any proper nests & lack of precaution generally characterizes the domestic affairs of the Tern. The mottled egg may be found lying bare on the land or guano pile. Such a colony is animated when the busy parent bird is flying in from the sea with a somewhat jerky flight carrying silver pilchards for their clamouring chicks. The most beautiful of the lot is the "White Tern" or "Love Birds". It is pure white except the black eyes, and slender built w/ a very delicate disposition. The bird is very curious & always hovering overhead.
The common tern is the one w/ the upper part of its body having a sadly black color. The lower part is white & so is the forehead. All terns have a straight sharp pointed bill about 2 inches. Just before sunset they have a family reunion on the land. These birds are worse than the mynah birds at home, for they are a rowdy bunch, clamorous & noisy as a political convention. This may please the performers, but proves most distressing to the human ear

These have been typed.

Daily Log for Jarvis Island - January 18, 1937 - March 23, 1937
9-12-17
(9th Expedition

Personnel: Charles Ahia (leader) ← Log, Bak Sung Kim, (Radio Operator),
Edward Young, Joseph Kim

Jan 18 & 19. Duane Offshore
proposed air field, instructions for pegs lining runways
(erection - new site, weather vane; poultry flock; monument to
Amaranth

Jan 20 - Chickens - 2 eggs
weather info taken
Caught house fly "The pest must have come from the Ship"

Jan 21. Mention Bugs & rats
4 lobsters, "Tauhaus" manenus, U-U, Parrot Fish
4 eggs
halo around moon 10 pm.

Jan 22 - finished chicken coop.
Tide in channel - began rise. 10 am. Lundlow.
lowest ebb 6 pm, 5 miles per sec.
Balloon sounding
3 ~~more~~ eggs.
manenis

Jan 23 - 2 eggs fr. leghorns
3 am wind 5 mph
[watering plants - Which ?]

Jan 25 - 2 eggs - Rats in bacon
26 - fish being coll. for Bishop Museum
5 eggs

January 27 - 5 eggs
8 sharks (1 6-ft gray shark)
28 - 4 eggs
sholeholes, manenis, 7 sharks
29 - 5 eggs
75 sholeholes, 1 lobster, large squid 4 ft +
30 - 3 eggs
31 - wind 23 mph, overcast, misty
4 eggs
1 shark

1937

Feb 1 - 3 eggs
2 - 3 - 3 eggs
→ 2 sharks, 1 red snapper.
4 - 4 e.
few Abolaholes
5 - 2 sharks ① 6 ft. large gray
② 3ft yellow fin
Rat hunt ~~25~~ rats, 78 killed at night
6 - chicken cannibalism
5 e.
Papaas - 4" to 12", bait thief, pestrest
7 - numerous parrot fish 6 e.
8 - 5 moanas, 2 lob, 2 crab
9 - 6 e. parrot fish
10 - 3 e.
11 - Sign "Millersville" caught a 7 foot gray shark 50" around abt 350 lbs
12 - wind 36 mph at 3000 ft. balloon
Surf 21 mph.
4 e.
13 - " pene & Kamani tree doing fairly well."
" The mango & Coconut trees have ceased to grow"
14 - 2 e chickens like rat-eating
15 3e
16 - 2 Ulua black 18" (moore blue not caught)
18 - 25 ahole 5 e.
19 - wind 8 mph 4 e termites
20 - 15 Ahole, 10 Papaas 1 U-U - 3 others
91°
21 - 5 e 10 Ahole.
25 Ahole & Kinaleas.
27 4 e
28 "
March 3-1-37 - 80 rats ↓ / 100 rats killed that even in "cathills-space"
2 - let out chickens to reduce Cannibalism
3 - 5 e, 176 Rats ↓ - more killed this every by part of Low Pyramid
Boobies 3-5 - skilled 3 Boobies killed + eaten return from creek
Plover Curlew 6 - 35 Rats ↓ killed 2 curlews & plover caught with searchlight on NE coast of Isl
Curlew 7 - 2 curlews - clipped wings - 1 ♀ & domesticated
attempted to domesticate plover - named Frances

3(7)37. " Armed with a shovel after breakfast I had a fine collection of marlin tail-feathers. By exerting a little pressure on the neck of the marline, of course with the shovel, I managed to collect about 30 of these rare-feathers "

March
1937

Plover

7- Plover in captivity

RTTB 30 marlin tail feathers.

3e.

8 - 4 mullet 15-20 lbs. 3e

RTTB 9 - 15 marlin feathers (total 45) 5e

12 - 15 feathers more collected

Shark slapping of tail

13 surviving plants: pine, hau, coconut palm, kiawe, X
(heat, kachaca, acid)

25 Rats ↓ 28 total killed

17 - 3e

19 118 ahole

Torching for mullets

20 - 5 " 8 uhus, 6 moanas, 1 uouo

5 lobsters.

421 aholeholes

21 - 436 "

22 - 663 ahole.

end 3-23

Jarvis - March 24 - August 1, 1937

journal
2. Joseph Kim - leader, Aki Kini Levi Pea,
Edward Young, Bake Sung Kim

various people writing

3-24-37 - 3e
Weather Kept
26 - 20 sharks, 2e
27 - sea getting rough - two ducks hatched, caught twenty sharks.
28 - 2e 3 more ducks hatched
29 - 2e - Caught a love bird with a broken wing -
30 - 3e
31 - 2e
Apr. 01 - 4e
8 - plants growing slow
9 - 2e
11 - 12 sharks 2e
13 - Ahalehales 2e
14 - 20 lb Red Snapper 15 sharks
17 - 2 papaas, 3 shark 4 red Snapper 1 fish
19 - 10 Crabs 15 Ahole 3e
21 - Trouble w/ants - food tin not ant proof
22 - 90 lbs of Red snappers
"green" clouds - cloudy, then clear - guessing o rain
24-25 4e
27 - 3 lobsters 1 Ahole
30 - protect inscription plate fr. Bird grass
4 lob fish
May 2 - balloon sounding
3 - "Cressida" - collecting for Philadelphia Museum
4 lob, 1 moano
5 - Pea to make map 4e
6 - map - pantograph
7 - 18 Ahole
9 - 8 sharks - collecting fms
alto-cumulus clouds
10 - Uhu 4e.
13 - Sharks, Balloon fish

21 / some shells collected
41 duckens crawling with lice

A launch came to shore at 8:30 a.m. with four men and two girls. This group is collecting birds, fishes, and other specimens for the Philadelphia Museum. The "Cressida" is one hundred and seventy-two feet long, with twenty-three people on board. ~~They left~~ & came from N.Y. They left the island at 12:00 Noon.

May ~~Sept~~ 1937

16 - NW horizon general flocks of birds circling schools of fish.
19 - 90° in shade
20 - calm, clear - 7+ mullet
25 - spear Kala fish
28 - "clouds just brake away w/o shedding a single drop of water"

11 I caught 1 rare + queer looking bird while we were hunting Keleus. This partic. sp. has a beak like the frigate but its web footed + the wings much smaller than the frigate" ... attached head.

Spear 3 nennues

went out to collect

RTB 29 - marlin b. feathers - not enough thru & grow long enough.

30 Bird not eat unless food put in mouth
31 - 1 lob, 1 uhu, 2 queer fishes in museum can hens brooding

pick up June 1

pg 21

I caught — This particular species has a beak like a frigate but its web-footed and the wings much smaller than the frigate' Kept in captivity thruout 30th

Kbacuyko
Simpson

1937

June 1 - hen brooding, 4 chicks 2e 2-2e
4 - wind 18 mph
6 - 2 ahole, 1 uhu
7 - rain 1:50 am wind 33 mph fr. east 2:30 am
8 - eclipse of sun
9 - squid, 15 sharks
10 - End of Eddie's birds - wanting to domesticate - died
15 - shells on beach cracked or broken
School of sharks near shore
RTB 16 - Marin bird colony SW part of is. "s pulled about 100 tail feathers from the birds. Right now is brooding time for these birds + we have close to a thousand of them on this island."
(J. Kum
17 - cautious about mice; Sharks seen.
18 balloon soundings
19 - 50 lb uhu
21 - 300 large ahalehales 3e.
22 - 27 +475 "
2 baby sharks, One Rock cord.
[intensive fishing activity)
24 - 241 278 ahole; 23 manini
25 - 250 fishes
26 260 ahole
28 uhu - 10 lb + others
29 - "drizzle" 6:16 am
30 - "Japanese beetles were invading our dried fishes"
July 1 - " 2 striped fishes for the Bishop Museum"
2 - ... 5 boxes of shark fins now"
(Earhart flight "downhearted to hear of her misfortune")
3 - strong SE wind.
Uhus, Rain 12:49 Dark clouds, light showers
RTTB 5 - walk SW coast - Marlin tail feathers collected on the way
7 - Sea destroying, washing away wreck
8 - speared 2 papios or baby uhus, 2 uhus, 15 sharks
10 - 4 awas seen, ~~not~~ caught - Rather uhus
12 - ash around one of the plants
13. light rain, nimbus clouds - heavy loom on horizon.
14 - mullet, squid

1937

July

15. heavy rain on NE horizon
18 m. mind , drizzle
17 - squid, mullet
20 - (7 fishes fr. ocean)(ulua speared & escaped i. - spear)
21 - squid, ulua
22 - NE island - 4 lob., 2 sq. 19 ahole
24 - 2 squid 6 ahole
25 - light rain
26 - 1 squid, 1 moano 8 nu, 1 large eel
27 - 6 red fishes (u-u) 1 rock cod
28 - "Waking up at six — I ... observed a flock of curlews, appx. 50 in number flying towards the is., coming from some unknown land. They circled the ss & later settled down on the guano piles near camp."
Curlew
2 squid, 1 ulua, 5 u-u.
29 - 3 "Indian" fishes 1 sm. papio fr shark hole
60 lb Red Snapper
Lt. Cirrus & alto-Stratus clouds
30 - 14 sharks

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

INTERIOR DEPT.
RECEIVED
APR 12 1938
OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY.

In reply refer to
Le 811.014/580

April 11, 1938

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your Department's letter of January 28, 1938 in which you request the views of this Department with respect to leasing Jarvis Island to the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company of Honolulu, Hawaii, on a royalty basis for the purpose of mining and selling phosphate rock and inquire whether there has been filed with this Department by the Coman Oceanographic Expedition a claim to all guano and phosphates on Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands.

In reply you are informed that a search of the Department's files has failed to disclose any record of a claim of the nature indicated having been filed by the Coman Oceanographic Expedition. There is enclosed, however, a copy of the petition of the Oceanic Nitrates Corporation of September 24, 1935 for the issuance of a

The Honorable

Harold L. Ickes,

Secretary of the Interior.

August 7, 1860, related to Howland Island, and the certificate to the American Guano Company, dated March 2, 1861, covered both Jarvis and Baker Islands. While these companies have been dissolved, the Department is not in a position to state whether prior to dissolution they may not have transferred to others their guano rights with respect to the islands. However, in view of the long period of time which has elapsed since any guano rights have been exercised on the islands, this is improbable.

While the Department perceives no objection on the grounds of policy to properly qualified American concerns or individuals being granted the right to mine phosphates on the islands, it is believed that any license or other permit that might be granted should not give the licensee or grantee right to the exclusive possession of the particular island, but on the other hand should be in such form as not to exclude the use, possession and control generally of the island by this Government. It is possible the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce may have some views in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

Enclosures:

Listed over page.

Robert M. Morse.

Counselor

ITASCA

Passage, Baker Islnnd to Honolulu, T.H.
27 October 1936

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: Commanding Officer, ITASCA
TO : Capt. W. K. Kilpatrick, U.S.Navy, Office of Naval Intelligence, Fourteenth Naval District, Honolulu, T. H.

SUBJECT: Visits of Foreign Vessels to the Line Islands.

1. In compliance with your request, the following information is submitted for your consideration.

2. On 5 September 1936, a British war Vessel approached Jarvis Island and then steamed off. From Pictures, the Island personnel of Jarvis identified the vessel as the Australian cruiser WELLINGTON.

3. (a) The personnel of Howland Island reported the following: On 26 August, 1936, at about 1400, a vessel approached from the east and circled the northern side of the Island to the westward; passed 1½ miles in front of camp, then around the south end and headed in a south-easterly direction. The vessel was apparently making about 15 knots; was about 250-300 feet in length; was painted all white, and had a cruiser bow. The vessel was flying the Japenese flag. No. armament was noted. The writer sketched a profile outline of the HAKUYO MARU from memory of a photograph shown by you, and the personnel stated that the vessel sighted corresponded to the outline. It is believed that the HAKUYO MARU was the vessel sighted off the island.

(b) At about 0950, 19 September, the French Cruiser SAVORGNAN DE BRASSA approached the Island from a Southeasterly direction and hove to off the camp site. The Cruiser took soundings and approached within 75 yards of the reef. A boat containing one officer and two sailors was lowered and approached the surf. They apparently wanted to attempt a landing. The suf was too high for this to be accomplished, so the officer, speaking in English, hailed the boys and asked them if they were all right; did they need a doctor, and were they in need of supplies. The officer apparently wanted to give them a message, and wanted one of the boys to swim out to the boat. Due to the high surf and a noticeable number of sharks, the boys declined. At about 1030 the vessel departed to the westward.

(c) At 1530, 19 October, a steamer, apparently a freighter, approached the Island, headed fortthe Island until about a mile out from the camp, then changed course, rounded the north end of the Island, and headed in a northeasterly direction. The vessel flew a British flag, but the name could not be distinguished due to the glare of the afternoon sun. The funnel of the steamer was either blue or black at the top; the rest of the stack was brown. The center of the funnel was painted with the colors of the rainbow with the letter "H" or "S". The boys stated that although they

3(c), Continued.

examined the vessel and the crew through the telescope of the theodolite, the glare of the afternoon sun prevented them from clearly seeing the stack markings.

4. The personnel of Baker Island Reported the following: At about 1700, 26 August, a white vessel with the appearance of a small freighter, or yacht, approached the Island from the northwest; passed about a mile off the west side; hove to off the south side, and remained about two hours. The vessel was flying the Japenese flag. From a talk with the boys, Ibelieve this to be the HAKUYO MARU.

5. It is expected that the ITASCA will depart from Honolulu for the west coast of the United States on or before the fourth of November. In view of this fact, I have instructed Abraham Piianaia to find out additional information on the "Higa" family, and to see you personnaly about any additional information he obtains. I have also instructed James Kamakaiwi to contact you upon his return, during the winter, from Howland Island. It is regretted that I cannot arrange a personal introduction for these boys, to you. If, and when, Abraham Piianaia comes to your office, it is suggested that you show him the picture of the HAKUYO MARU; he may be able to identify it as the vessel that was at Baker Island.

6. I trust that this information may be of some value to you, and regret that it could not be obtained in greater detail.

F. T. KENNER.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEP'T. OF THE INTERIOR
RECEIVED
FEB - 1937
To Div. of Territories
& Island Possessions
SEC'Y'S. OFF. - DIV. OF MAIL & FILES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PC 811.014/514

February 5, 1937

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior and encloses, for the information of the Director, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, a paraphrase of a confidential telegram received from the American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, concerning the movements of a British naval vessel.

Enclosure:
Paraphrase of telegram.

noted E.9

9-12-20

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS
WASHINGTON

Iolani Palace,
Honolulu, T.H.
November 5,1936

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Dr. Ernest Gruening, Director,
Division of Territories and Island Possessions,
Department of Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Gruening:

I am sending herewith a report of the visits of foreign vessels to the Equatorial Islands of Baker, Howland and Jarvis, giving details in the form of excerpts from daily logs of the Islands, which supplements my communication of October 28 sent from the ITASCA.

I also include copies of two letters covering the same subject matter and sent by Lt. Commander Frank T. Kenner of the U.S.C.G. ITASCA to Captain W. K. Kilpatrick, office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu.

As the first sheet of the attached report, I enclose copy of the communication of October 28 which will serve as an outline in checking over the excerpts from the logs.

Herewith statements from the file of Captain W. K. Kilpatrick covering available data on the HAKUYO MARU and the SAVORGNAN de BRASSA:

HAKUYO MARU:-Public vessel of Japan, listed as a fisheries training vessel. Arrived at Hilo under Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Marine Products of Japan. Sailed from Hilo on August 18th. Prior to sailing from Hilo her personnel had made repeated inquiries regarding Palmyra, Kingman Reef and the Line Islands. She did not report her next destination. Did not obtain a Bill of Health before leaving port, and left two days earlier than announced. She is painted white, Diesel engines, and has appearance of a well-kept small freighter.

Rec'd for files Aug 22-1938

SAVORGNAN de BRASSA:- This vessel is a French gunboat assigned to patrol duty in the South Pacific, stationed at Papeete, Tahiti. She came up to Christmas Island early in September, carrying a French official. Conference held at Christmas Island with British Commissioner in charge of Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands.

PARAPHRASE

It is reliably reported that the LEITH, a naval sloop, left Suva, Fiji, on the twenty-fifth of January in accordance with sealed orders from the British Admiralty. A wireless operator of the Government of Fiji is on board and has provisions for six months. According to rumor the ship will visit Christmas Island and the Phoenix islands and the trip has some bearing on a contemplated route for the U R C airways. I am informed that Commissioner Barley, whose headquarters are at Ocean Island and who cooperated to a considerable extent with the survey expedition previously reported on June 11, 1936, is now away on a mission whose purpose is undisclosed.

(The survey expedition referred to above was the reported visit of two New Zealand vessels to Jarvis, Howland, Baker, Christmas and Fanning Islands with a view to making a survey of those islands by airplane.)

This vessel was at Christmas Island on the 28th of September. She departed from Christmas Island and went to Washington Island.

filed in Photographic file

You will also find enclosed a set of photographs taken by Joseph Anakalea from Howland Island during the visits of the Savorgnan de Brassa and the unidentified British freighter. Unfortunately no pictures were taken of the Japanese vessel.

A report of the Seventh Equatorial Cruise will be mailed to you within a few days, after the transcript of the daily log from each Island has been completed.

Very truly yours,

Richard B Black

RICHARD B. BLACK
Field Representative

RBB:Hm
Encl.

(70)

~~DIARY WRITTEN ON BAKER ISLAND, 1860, by G. A. Judd.~~

October 17. Mr. Wilder and sister left 7 P.M. for Jarwis Island on Brig Josephine. He taking with him Mr. Emersoh, carpenter Owen, and 49 native labourers, and leaving me with the following instructions:

"Office Am. Guano Co.

Bakers Island

October 17th 1860

Wm.Kinney Esq.

You are hereby appointed agent of the Am. Guano Co. on Bakers Island until orders from Dr. Judd. You have 32 men. You will take good care of them; use them well; feed them well; and require a proper amount of work. In any question of moment you will concur (?) (confer?) with Mr. Colcord, and endeavor to agree upon all points.

Take care of the property; get down guano, and put the island in shape. Trusting in your ability to carry on the work prosperously and peaceably, I am

very respectfully yours, etc.

(signed) Samuel G. Wilder

Agt. Am. Guano Co. "

18th. Put away the water which was ~~xxxxx~~ landed from the Josephine; got down 20 loads, say 70 tons guano. Very fair beach.

19th. Got down 25 cars, say 90 tons guano. Commenced moving boat house from the Beach. Carpenters at work making gutter. Fine beach.

20th. Got down 14 cars, say 50 tons guano. Finished boat-house, and also moved lumber and other matter from the beach. Still very fine shipping weather.

21. Sunday. Sounded water tanks and find I have 10380 galls. all-told. Must introduce more economy into this department and hurry up the gutter preparatory for rain.

22nd. Got down say ~~&~~ 90 tons guano. Carpenters making gutter. Got over a quantity of old wreck for rail-road on which the blacksmith is at work. Not so smooth but yet may be put down as a fair shipping day.

23rd. Went to work getting down guano as usual. Commenced horse-shed. At breakfast heard cry of Sail Ho! Turned out very unexpectedly to be the ship "Electric Spark," Caudage master, 23 days direct from San Francisco. Ship came directly to the buoy; received Captain's notice, and order for cargo, and made preparations for sending off guano tomorrow. Have 300 tons piled up at the weigh-house; but would about as leave have it piled up alongside the track in the field.

At dinner another cry of Sail Ho! which turned out to be the "Loe" enroute from McKean's Island to Upolo. Received 6 bbls. poi and 2 bags potatoes. Comstock, a "Phoenix" overseer, came on shore to take a look at the island. A little shower, but a middling shipping day.

24th. Offered the Captain guano at 5 1/2 o'clock A.M., but he was not quite ready, but began to receive cargo at 11 A.M.. Got on board about 35 tons. Over scale 52. Carpenters on boats, blacksmith on rail road. Water-works suspended. Got whale-boat from ship.

25. Put on board about 75 tons. 2 men sick. Had a meeting. Gave the men fairly to understand (if indeed it be not already understood) that we expect them to work cheerfully and steadily. On our part good treatment, no stint of food or water or shelyer - an ear to reasonable complaint, and attention in sickness. On their part obedience without cavil or question; alacrity; respect and cheerfulness. Fair beach. Over scale 57 tons.

26 Took on shore part of ship's water, which helps us out in our prospective scarcity. Invited the Captain and his wife to take up their residence on shore. Over scale 57 tons.

27. Took on shore balance of water; rolled up and secured it; also part of the wood. Got over quantity of railroad slieff from wreck. Little rougher. Over scale 52 tons.

28. Sunday. Day went off quietly. Very smooth beach. Feel encouraged ~~over~~ as to prospective results loading this vessel.

29. Got down guano before breakfast and got it off the rest of the day. Have quit work so far considerably before ~~sundown~~. When not in a hurry believe in stunt work.

(29 Oct. cont.)
In In a pinch, good deal of work on hand and not many to do it, have no faith in the stunt system. Smooth beach. Over scale 55 tons.

30. Same as yesterday, fine shipping weather. Average so far 29 men at work - 27 on guano. Over scale 64. tons.

31. Continue to work in same manner. Good beach. Over scale 58 tons.
(total) 399 tons 940 lbs.

Nov. 1. Some men in the field all day. Fair beach. Over scale 56 tons.

2. Bad surf. worked late. Mr. Colcord on the beach all day. Used great care and consequently lost no bags, and but very slight damage one boat. No guano lost to this time. Over scale 67 tons 1306 lbs.

3. Very bad surf. Capt. Hutchinson says it is about as bad as he ever saw. Being Saturday, and having done a good weeks work, do not put boat in the water. Captain and wife living on shore. Shall try it Monday, surf or no surf. Men cheerful but tired. No signs of anything but content and willingness. Over scale 30 tons 900 lbs.

4th, Sunday. Fair over-head, but a roaring surf.

5th. Very little if any abatement of surf. But the short distance from beach to the outside of the reef is in our favor. Have to watch chances, Swamp one bpat and lose bags and guano 1 1/3 tons. No boat stove. Have engaged of the Captain 6 of his men. (His ballast is all out) at $1 a day providing that they prove efficient in our boats. Over scale 41 tons 715 lbs. Captain C and wife upset and she nearly drowned. Both would probably (have) lost their lives but for our men. Ship's men in the boat.

Nov. 6th. Three boats in the water - two manned from the ship. Sailors do very well. beat our boat in a race. Surf subsided very much. Several boats, chiefly sailors, filled but no guano lost or boats stove. Over scale 77 tons 780 lbs.

7th. With our present help from ship, keep a gang of 13 men in the field who get down guano as fast as the others ship it. Fair beach, but it is gradually wearing away. Over scales 78 tons 2020 lbs.

8th. Work as yesterday; swamped a full boat and lost 14 bags. Stobe two boats manned by ships crews. Cause carelessness, both boats landed at once. Forbid them from doing this same again. Track is getting long. Over swale 61 tons, 765 lbs.

9th. Considerable surf: swamped one boat unavoidably. 3 bags guano lost. Men all worked unexceptionally. Over scale 60 tons 980 lbs.

10. Work as yesterday; considerable surf; beach wearing away, but consider our stage a great preventative to its going ~~faster~~; one boat swamped, 5 bags lost. On the whole good luck. Over the scale 70 tons 2170 lbs. A man near being drowned, but very fortunately rescued after having sunk twice.

14 lay-days of ship "E.S." expired. Tons 952 196 pounds.

11th. Sunday, passed off as usual - quietly with outward observance of Sabbath.

12th. Move turning table, or at least finished moving to-day, begun some days since. Also finished a good deal of new railroad branch and new track. Fair beach. Men continue to work well. Kanakas and sailors emulate each other in the boats. Over scale 77 tons, 1165 lbs.

13th. Good deal of surf. Swamped a boat andlost 8 bags. Get a letter from Captain H. intimating that he does not get first quality of guano and making a formal selection of the deposit at the end of the branch track. I reply verbally that as he had recently taken upon himself the office of watching the shovellers, I left the matter to him - but as he now takes the proper course of coming direct to me - I will caution the men - and believe the vaution will be observed. Over scale 78 tons 1030 pounds.

14. Smooth. Without at all urging matters, we quit work early after having got off a good days work; 33 men all told at work and we got out of field and off over the scale 91 tons 885 pounds.

I say to Captain Caudage (Candage?): "Let us try and do a good ~~job~~ day's work tomorrow out best." He agrees, goes on board his ship and prompts all hands. I have a meeting and tell our men what I want done tomorrow, and they say it shall be done.

15th. Begin early; fair beach; men in capital spirits; swamp no boats and quit at sun an hour high - having worked hard. Have scarcely seen a man sit down all day. Got out of the field from its native bed and off to the ship 100 tons,180 pounds. (Lay days consumed 19; average 68 tons per day; average no.of men 32.)

Nov. 16 (friday) Bad surf; swamped a boat; men tired but cheerful; 5 bags guano lost. (Finished new car yesterday. Over scale 60 tons 1020 pounds.

17th Surf increasing. One carpenter commences where we left off some time since making horse stable. Swamp two boats. Glad it is Saturday. Weighxed 58 tons 1205 pounds. Do not regret having worked hard while the good weather lasted. Beach continually wearing away. Had to shift stage. Po punished for insolence.

18th Sunday off as usual; surf seems to abate a little; fine weather overhead; Sound water tanks and find not-withstanding watchfulness the water goes away very fast. Men require a great deal more water working as we have done the last week than when in the usual jog trot. tons 1418,-1221 pounds.

19th Commence briskly; men rested; hopt to finish in 25 lay days; 10 A.M. comes with a heavy squall. Capt. Cauday and wife are on the other side of the island but as the wind seems to be hauling to the Westward and the ship is swinging in shore, I express my fears to Capt. Hutchinson of the Ship's safety. He corroborates these. I hosit a signal on the lookout for the Captain and return but the wind still hauling. Capt H. goes off and with the assistance of Mr Colcord (?) gets the ship underweigh and as Captain C. returns and goes on board they slip and go to the N. and finally round the island to the outer buoy to which they make fast just as night. Meanwhile we have heavy rain; catch all we can; rains frequently in the night, the two Captains stay on board -- Mrs. C. on shore. This morning got over the scale $46\frac{648}{2240}$ tons. Our hopes of loading so soon are dissipated, but we are doing a good job catching water

Nov. 20th Tuedays - Rain still continues with a very heavy surf. goes off to the buoy after our line but after some hours trial the sea breaking over the the party very frequently he comes on shore without it. Continue to catch water. Wish very much that the conductor was up around the house tons 1464 - 1896.

21st - Wednesday Do nothing but wait for dry weather. tons 1464 lbs. 1896

22 - Thursdays Done raining; find we have saved about 11.000 galls water -- a six months supply with what we had on hand before. Busied ourselves getting the water into the tanks etc. Built a privy for the kanakas. Waiting patiently for the guano to dry -- it is now nothing but mud. With proper facilities we could have caught at least 50,000 galls water this storm.

23rd - Got off the guano we had bagged and some we piled during the storm -- Capt. H. urges Capt. C. to refuse but the latter wants to get his ship loaded. Heavy surf. Guano being so wet we do not try to make a full days work. over scale 29 tons, 497 lbs.

24th - Saturday Consider our work as partially waiting for guano to dry. Have not employed the sailors since the rain -- Nevertheless working leisurely we got off 30 tons 1545 pounds.

25th - Sunday A good drying day. With good weather the ship might now have been three days homeward-bound. But do not feel like repining : think we have done well as it is. 1524 tons 1698 pounds.

Dec. 3 Monday - Commenced cleaning up -- taking account of stores etc, Also give the natiges a small wheeling guano along the track.

We have been hard on beef the past month on account of having no time to catch fish. Bread completely worthless, not fit for hogs to eat. Plenty of poi, 41 bbls. now on hand; also plenty of molasses. Good stock of hay and grain for horses; feed but little to them now they are idle. They are in fine condition. Men all in good health. Shall not work them hard while we have no ship -- but let them husband their strength for laoding a ship. Hope there will come along one soon. Heavy surf.

Dec. 4rth Tuesday - Put new cement and whitewash on the roof of the house. Men wheeling guano. Commenced on their by moonlight this morning and were done at 9 A.M. Rest of the day for fishing. Repaired small scales. Painted gutter etc. etc.

Dec. 5th Wednesday - Heavy surf and squally weather with occasional showers. West Beach has worn away a good deal the past few days. Got down to scales 15 cars(of)guano -- -- Also cleared up yards etc. Smith on boats - Drew on wheel-barrows .

Dec. 6th Got down about 60 tons guano. Finished mending wheelbarrows. Mended flags. William saving spikes from wreck. Some men washing out bags preparatory to a general mend up. Less surf but occasionally heavy squalls of wind with a little rain. Charley refused to work with car. ____ But upon the point of having irons on him begged off.

Dec. 7th Friday Smith on boats. Drew on chicken house. Got down about 60 tons guano. Less surf; very fair shipping from S. beach.

Dec. 8th A fine shipping day on either side of the island. Have got the island pretty well cleared up -- and the little jobs such as mending etc well out of the way. We are in good condition to load andther ship if one should make her appearance. Upon the whole I am well satsified with results to this date and hope my employers will be the same.

Men catch fish enough on the reef without going off in boats which I consider a saving. Steady breeze from the Eastward with occasional showers. Men so. so.

Dec. 9th - Sunday — Passed off as usual. Gentle and steady breeze from the E by N. Fine beach and very little surf.

Dec. 10th - Monday — Got down about 70 tons guano. Some men fishing. Smith finishing up boats, on chicken house, on muskets. Steady E. trade. Very smooth in the morning, and on the whole a first rate shipping day. Capt. H. sick, also Mr. Colcord who still keeps about, as I tell him without necessity but he dont like to give up.

Dec. 11th- Tuesday — Smooth -- Good shipping day -- I have seen few better. Got down about 75 tons guano. Part of the men fishing. I wish very much that we had a ship ship. With such weather as this could soon laod her. Everything goes along as smoothly I have a very small record to make.

Dec. 12th- Wednesday — Bad surf. Very little wind. Got down about 60 tons guano. Some men fishing, others white-washing, and clearing out native house.

Dec. 13th- Thursday — Surf on the increase. The beach nearly all worn away; had to remove most of the rail-way below the weight house into which the spray sometimes dashed. Got down about 80 tons guano. As usual part of the men fishing and doing odd jobs. Notwithstanding it is so rough on the West beach, from the South it is good shipping. With our present gang could get off today 40 tons guano.

Dec. 14th- Friday — Almost a gale by which tons of guano are blown away. Surf somewhat abates on the west landing. Whitewashing mending getting down guano etc. Could ship very comfortably from the South beach, provided there was a mooring so that the ship did not lay so far off. It would be hard pulling so slong a distance against such a wind. Otherwise there is nothing in the way of shipping. Provisions getting low. Potatoes and other vegetables all gone. Keeping two bbls beef for the kanakas in case a ship should come and we should have no time for fishing. Nearly all the bread that was sent down the last trip has better have been thrown under the dock. The boys will not eat it. We shall have to throw it away.

Dec. 15th- Saturday — Much smoother beach : a fair shipping day. Holiday for the men. Cloudy and threatening of rain. Begin to be lonesome and wish for a ship to load.

Dec. 16th - Sunday — Day commencked as usual. Had perceived a sinking down of the spar-buoy last evening and as it seemed to have a tendency to disappear altogether -- called on Mr. Colcord and drummed all hands together - made a new raft-buoy and att attached it to the do. Smooth beach

Dec. 17th - Mr. Colcord takes off 12 men and two boats and complete the new buoy -- did not finish it, but secured the (?) more firmly to the old buoy Fair beach.

Dec. 18th - Part of the men wheeling guano, and part with Colcord on the buoy. Wheeled over to the track about 125 tons guano. Very fine shipping weather.

Dec. 19th - Commenced wheeling guano and making buoy as yesterday -- at (?) Sail ho! turned out to be the ship Arctic with C.H. (?) and Allen Judd and 30 natives on board. Also spars for shears, buoys, etc. for this island and Howlands. Went on board. Ship came to mooring. Brought on shore some sheep vegetables etc, also the men.

Dec. 2oth - Under Mr. Judd's directions got up spars as they came on shore. Colcord completed the raft or buoy, ready for the ship to head to it.

Dec. 21st - Got all the spars up high and dry. Colcord with some men helping to haul ship.

Dec. 22nd - Helped get off new raft for floating in the backing anchors and chains. Get part of the men wheeling guano, and some mending bags. Gov. & Colcord lay backing anchor and chain.

Dec. 23rd - Passes off quietly. Governor held Religious exercise I believe.

Dec. 24th - Monday — I got one of the new buoys into the water, for Allan to haul off to the middle buoy. Got up some logs to the top of the bank.

(?) on board ship and take off water. Gov. finishes laying his two backing anchors and chains. Colcord assists. The (?)also gets up water and puts in in the tank. Beach fair.

Dec. 25th- Finished receiving water. Colcord gets it up. Find we have about 28,000 galls on the island. Weather continues fair with a good beach considering the time of year.

Dec. 26hh- Commence shipping guano : got of sixty three tons. I put it on the beach Colcord ships. Gov. on board the Arctic. A little misunderstanding occurs between the two latter on account of position assumed by Kapikilani, a boat steered.

Dec. 27th - Ship some guano from south beach. Between tides I get up some spars. Very fair beach. Upon the whole we are having a fair time to dispatch the "Arctic" Get off thirty tons.

Dec. 28th - Finish putting guano on board Arctic - whole quantity 103 tons. Gov. and Colcord lay moaring. I get up timber and spars from beach and pile them. Fair beach.

Dec. 29th - Gov and Colcord finish laying moorings. Yesterday and today I get everything ready for Howland,s Island; house material; cannon and ammunition; scales, rail-road timber; boards; bags, boats; rail road timber; ~~boards~~ molasses etc. Got up some spars. Very fair beach.

Dec. 30th Sunday - Passes off as usual. Smooth Beach

Dec. 31st - I get everyting off the beach for Howland Island. Have good luck - stove no boats. Ship ready to sail so far as we are concerned. But Mr. Judd intends tomorrow to have a buoy put together and everything ready to lay a mooring immediately upon arrival at Howland8s. Colcord gets off water casks to ship.

Jan. 1st 1861 - Gov. gets upset going off: stays on board all day getting everything in readiness for Howland Island. Ship sails at about 11 P.M. with 50 natives - also (?) , Drew, Colcord, and Allan. Leaves me here with Smith, Williams, and fourteen natives with instructions that if a ship comes for cargo to send to Howland for reinforcement. Also order to build some outhouses., get down guano etc.

Jan. 2nd - Got up the balance of the spars. Surf increasing. We were singularly fortunate in having so good a time getting off the Arctic.

Jan. 3rd - Get over railway and stuff. Dig a place for same through guano. Rip off strong pieces from old wreck etc. etc. Heavy surf and on the increase.

Jan. 4rth - Dig canal for rail-way, also vault for privy. Smith building privy and pigeon house. Surf abates somewhat. Fair shipping from South beach.

Jan. 5th - Wheel over guano to main track by (?). A bad surf on E. Beach but fair shipping from South

Jan. 6th - Day passes off as usual. Roaring surf.
1861
Sunday

Jan. 7th - Wheeeling guaho over railway stuff. Surf fearful to look at on the (?) beach but as the sands shift round to the other side the facilities are right for shipping from there.

Jan. 8th - Men at work as usual wheeling guano etc. Surf still increasing. Raft went adrift from middle buoy.

Jan. 9th - Surf perfectly terrific. Weather the same as usual; fine and clear overhead, with a gentle breeze from the Eastward. The surf evidently is independent of any influence of weather etc. in this neighborhood. The sea rolls in from the N.W. which is the case all the winter months making a current near shore which carries the sand to the South beach which is the lea side so far as surf is concerned. While the surf on the West-beach is fearful to look at running to within a few feet of the top of the island -- it is smooth on the South side. (Brit.?) ship Harrison (Flood?) hove in sight about noon. Went off got some new papers -- heard of the loss of the Silver Star at Jarvis also some election returns indicating the election of Lincoln Pres. of the U.S. etc. Brought Capt. on shore where he stayed two or three hours and went off 4 P.M. of course all from the S. beach. The remaining pair of shears went down early this morning. A cask of copper about 500 lbs. weight lieing at the weighhouse was taken by the surf. Whale-ship passed at sun-down.

Jan. 10th Surf about the same. Men at work as usual.

Jan. 11th Surf abates somewhat but still very rough. Men at work as usual.

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Jan. 25th 1861 At 9 O'clock sight Howland Island. Mr. Judd boards us at 11 and we come to the mooring at 12 N. I explore Howlands pretty well and am satisfied there is an immense quantity of quano on it. It lies North and South in length about two miles and average breadth about 5/8 of a mile- bending slightly so as to make a sort of bay on the West side which of course is the best landing. At the north end is the highest point about 20 feet above high water level. The facilities for shipping are good.

Jan. 26th Saturday Leave Howlands late at night - the Josephine having finished her business.

Jan. 27th Sight Bakers Island early this morning and at the same time a clipper ship

Jan. 27th 1861 (cont.) to windward which turns out to be the Ocean Express, 10 days from Honolulu. We come to the mooring at 3 P.M. and I board the ship just as she misses her buoy and falls to Leeward so I have to stay on board all night. I find Mr (?), Mrs. C.H. Judd, and 75 natives.

Jan. 28th Ship still to Leeward but Capt. Hutchinson comes off and I leave in the same boat for the shore with orders to ballast and despatch the Josephine to Howland for Mr. Judd, which I do and in the evening the Brig accordingly sails. Surf increasing, but managed to get the waters casks and some other things off. Ship still to Leeward at Sundown.

Jan. 29th Heavy surf on West beach and by no means smooth on the South. Ship still further to Leeward. Sail in sight to Windward, prove to be a whaler which passes to the southward of the island 8 A.M. At noon Josephine heaves in sight to Leeward. A roaring surf. Colcord goes off about sun down, moors the Brig and remains on board all night.

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Howlands Island, N. Pacific Ocean
Lat 50 Long

July 13th 1861 Left Bakers Island this morning at 1/4 past 10 O'clock, arrived here about 3 P.M.

Mr. Wilder leaves me in charge of the island under the following letter :

Office Am. Guano Co.
Bakers Island
July, 18th 61.

(?) Kinney Esq.

You are hereby empowered by the undersigned to act as agent of the Am. Guano Co. upon "Howland Island" in holding and retaining possession thereof, until further instructions from the "Supr. Agent for the Pacific" or C.H. Judd. With this you have all the documents which contain the orders of the company.

In case of an attack be sure to follow, that you may not place the Company or yourself in a wrong position.

You have ample provisions for your five men for over eight months, and also for yourself.

Your work will be the care ofthe property and the Island.

With this you have a list of every article upon the Island belonging to the"American Guano Co."

I an very Respectfully
Yours

(?) G. Wilder
Agt. Am. Guano Co.

(You may expect the brig in 60 days or five months.)

July 13th 1861 - Further instructions verbally are "in case a vessel appears board her and if she is after a cargo of guano without authority from the Am. Guano Co, to notify her Captain that I cannot let him have it. If he persisits to do all I can in the way of remonstrance and warning -- using moderate language -- but if matters are carried to extremes and they undertake to come to the buoy against all this, to fight as long as there is any hope of success -- and not to make anything but an honorable surrender "

Came on shore about 4 P.M. and afterward unmoored the Brig and bid them all goodbye. Felt lonesome enough after I got on shore.

Made Makalele cook: Kamaoria chicken feeder : Kauki armorer : Kamikoa to look afterthe food for natiges; Old washemman -- what an extensive garrison !!!

July 14th Sunday At 10 A.M. called the men up to the house and gave them their laws (??) as if there had been a thousand of them -- principally as follows: for stealing 10 lashes, fighting same; disrespect to superior same; open disobedience irons, and for minor offences as I might determine on each occasion. They cheerfully acquiesced and were in fact the first to propose the punishment for each offense. Do not expect to have any trouble but must keep up discipline among a few as well as among many.

July 15th This bids fair to be a pretty tame sort of life. Sent the boat a fishing, catch plenty of fish, and if we only had plenty of salt could be doing something to pay our way.

July 16th Much the same as yesterday. I observe that there is much more surf here than I had supposed. Such a surf as we have got here today would be called quite rough for summertime at Bakers.

July 17th Do.Do.Do.Do.Do.Do.Do.Do.Do.Do. !!!

July 18th I may as well fill up the book as above for all there is to write about. Have searched the ruins pretty throougly, and can only come to one conclusion -- that they are the labours of the neighboring islanders drifted here by chance, or possibly they may have had a fishing station here in times when they could navigate better than they can now.

July 19th 1861 — I suppose I have got to stand this (?) I will or no : I am very lazy, I know, but this is a little too much idleness for me.

July 20th Sąturday — One week gone ! thank fortune I had "an experience" last night out of which was manufactured a little excitement. After lolling, and walking, sleeping, and gazing, and otherwise killing time all day, and going through with much the same performance during the evening, which by the way was a beautiful moonlight I was lying awake looking out on the heaps of white sand that lay shining in the moonlight, and trying to imagine myself "at home" in the winter, when all at once there was a scramble of feet over the pebbles, and a shout from the natives house, and before I could fairly get to the door they were upon it shouthing "Loke maku kapu" we hear guns. Where? What king? how many ? I ask in one breath: "to windward we just heard two cannon fired about a minute apart . " Now the thought struck me that I had been very awake sometime and as my ears were as good as theirs and fully alive to all the sounds about me, that I ought to have heard the guns as well as they, but they were so very positive, and told such a plausible story that I thought it probable that some vessel had made the island by moonlight and wanted to signalize herself, so I prepared to return the fire -- but no more guns were fired, and I made up my mind that it was sheer imagination on the natives part -- which it must have been as no vessel made her appearance this morning. But how very excitable these people are ! You would have though that Gabriel's trump had sounded to them instead of a bit of gravel tumbling from one coral stone to another in the wall of their house, which must have been the noise they dignified into a nocturnal salute. They are already scared and it takes but little to unsettle their nerves.

July 21st Sunday — How very quiet it is -- what is Sunday to me when all days are Sundays I merely keep this journal so as not to lose the date

July 22nd — Several smart showers. So far there has been but one day without rain since I came on the island.

July 23rd — Rain and surf. I cnat think of anything more absurd than bringing water to such a place as this provided this is anything like a sample of the weather.

July 24rth 1861 — More rain and a good deal of surf; could have shipped but very little guano the first week.

July 25th — Clearer weather. Nothing to do. Lonesome and all but moody. Surf abates a little but could hardly call it good shipping weather. This is evidently one on the (?) The swell is about changing from South East to N. West and the conformation of the island is such that the heavisit surf must be about this time of year and six months later when the swell changes back.

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Sept. 4 Tuesday — This day arrived Brig Josephine with my family. As soon as they come on shore and we got our porvisions off the vessel sailed.

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Journal from the arrival of the Ship "Star of the Union" Capt. F.F.Gor--ham of New York.

Sept. 22nd 1861 Sunday — Was walking around the island and after turning the S.E. point saw a sail close in to the Leeward side of the island. Retunred as soon as possible to the house, and got the men and boat ready to board, which I did about an hour before sundown. From her having no private signal I did not expect to find herx a ship for the Am. G. Co. Got on board, and enquired of the Capt. who he was and what for. He only answered that latter question, saying that he was after a cargo of guano by authority of the U.S. Guano Co; at the same time he referred me to Capt. A.W. (?) Penhallow who he said was the business man. Capt. Penhallow told me he came fully prepared to take a cargo of guano forcibly if necessary -- at the same time I bb-served they had a large number of men on board and several brass and iron cannon which seemed to have been lately exercised. I protested against their landing and immediately returned onshore. They send a launch and small boat shortly after with an anchor which they dropped and ran a line for the ship and by sundown were fast.

Sept. 23rd — Went on board the ship early in the morning ascertained the aame to be the "Star of the Union" Capt Gorham, 30 or more days from San Francisco.

Gave Capt. Penhallow my protest no 1 which is on file and returned.

They succeeded in planting an anchor on the reef from a luanch to which they shackled on a chain and even if the ship at this time

Sept. 23rd
1861 cont. - hauls in close, after shackling on the pair(?) out more chain from the ship and finally let go on up and down chain and anchor.

In the afternoon Capt. Gorham, with Capts. Penhallow and Chisholm came on shore, but did not them take formal possession of the Island. They brought on shore a few boards.

Sept 24rth They got some stuff on shore from the ship, only a commencement, and left it on the beach. I secreted the car wheels, hoping to retard their operations.

Sept. 25th More lumber came on shore as well as other stuff, and they put up their house. They also bring on shore a small car. Finding that I opposed their operations and retarded them all in my power tho Captain Penhallow with some twenty five men took me and the kanakas prisoners. I could do nothing but surrender under the circumstances being only six against about fifty. I gave him another protest (No. 2) and I was allowed my personal liberty on conditions that I should not molest them. They succeeded in getting off about 5 tons guano just at night.

Sept. 26th They got off about 25 tons guano. I wish I had 20 men . I would give them a nice time of it, but as I am situated I do not see that I can hinder the outrage.

Sept. 27th Up to this time they have had very smooth weather -- nothing like it before since I have been on the island. Today it seems to be getting a little rougher. Guano 25

Sept. 28th They got off to the ship 35 (tons). Some of their gang got drunk and having no place to take care of their liquor brought it to our house -- but did not improve matters much. Makalele stole some and got drunk and for his insolence had to put him in irons.

Sept. 29th Sunday Makalele promised better behavior so I let him loose but afterward he feigned sickness and refused to go to work so I had to put the irons on him again. Went on board the ship this morning. Got breakfast and dinner. While there, they fired off there laoded cannon -- if they had been fired at our establishment on the island we should have stood little chance for our lives. Personally I have been well treated, but so far as the companies business is concerned I feel more and more the extent of the outrage. (40 tons)

Sept 30th They work half a day and get off as near as I can judge 40

Oct. 1st 1861 — They work half a day and get off about 42 tons. Makalele comes to his senses and promises beteer behavior so I take off his irons.

Oct. 2nd — They work over a half a day and get off about tons 30.

Oct. 3rd — Thursday - some surf and an very low tide - about 30.

Oct. 4rth — Some surf. Their men work well. They get off about 30 (tons) In a conversation with Capt. Gorham he avowed the responsibility of the ship and owners for his own and Capt. Penhallow's act; he said he would see Capt. P. through at all hazards.

Oct. 5th — They continue as before about 30

Oct. 6th Sunday — Men on shore running over the island. Found Kanakoa writing a letter to Mr. C.H. Judd, full of lies, in reply to one received by him from that gentleman in relation to shells.

Oct. 7th — Five land nearly half the day. They work a while by moonlight and get off about 25.

Oct. 8th — Much the same as yesterday. Ship finishes discharging ballast and they put a board(?) about.

Oct. 9th — They seem to do a good days work. I should think about 40.

Oct. 10th — Much the same as yesterday, tide very favorable - say 45.

From the 10th to the 22nd - They work pretty steadily and get off as I think not far from 500 tons -- have kept account every day and would buy or sell by these figures 500 tons 932 pounds.

Oct. 23rd — Ship sailed. Capt. Penhallow offers to take me to Honolulu but I of course decline and can only be removed by force. Capt. Chisholm and 8 men left in charge ofthe island.

.....

March 10th 1862 — The interval since my last notes is easily filled up. Capt. Chisholms gang have built a cistern for catching and holding water mostly from our cement. He has extended railway and piled about five hundred tons guano. Also (?) a gap for railway opposite our old North mooring, and has done something toward breaking out a boat passage at the old landing. Nov. 1st - (1861) C.H. Judd and wife and laborers arrived from Bakers Island en route for Honolulu -- did not come to the mooring but landed stuff and went on her way in about two hours. Sent up(?) off(?) Kamikoa , Kamauna, Kauki, and (?) and took Pu and Paluki instead.

The whaleship Martha Capt. Cornell touched the early part of January, and after a short visit ashore the latter returned to his

ship and sailed westward.

July 13th (1861) the Josephine arrived and laid over two nights at the buoy. -- landed 1100 galls water and provisions, sent up Makalele, Pu, and Paluki - and brought on shore Kialaa and Kauela. Today (March 10th, 1862) I resume my journal on account of the arrival of the Scoltano (?) Scotland (?) Capt Friend for guano on account of the U.S. Guano Co. I shall enter my protest when they commence work. Sighted the vessel about 2 P.M., went off with Chisholm and boarded, when I ascertained they had small-pox on board - had lost one man coming down - got ashore as soon as possible and tabud any communication between our party and theirs.

March 11th 1862 — Chisholms gang commence landing stuff - got provisions etc on shore. their vessel only made fast to the buoy by lines.

March 12th — Still getting stuff on shore, such as cars, railway katerial, provisions etc.

March 13th — (?) (?) early in the morning of laying a mooring -- they haul the ship during the day and in doing so get a line caught around our old mooring.

March 14th — They finish laying the mooring -- get the buoy shackled on about dark.

March 15th — Ship gets underweigh to come back to their old mooring which is done after several tasks.

March 16th — Scotlands crew on shore cruising over the island

March 17th — Ship commences discharging ballast. And here I will go back to the first day. On the 10th when I boarded the ship after I had been on board some time the Capt told me they had lost one man coming down of small pox. He had no sick flag flying at the time and I did not fail to remind him of the remissness in allowing a boat to come alongside without notice. They had buried the man two days before and as they said smoked the ship out thoroughly. I got on shore as soon as possible and I told Mr. Chisholm that if the ship had come to me I should hold no communication with her until she had laid long enough to prove her good health. Matters went on however as heretofore recorded until today when the (?) came off more sick.

They build a tent at the other end of the island and cut off all

intercourse between ship and shore except the North end where the tent is.

March 18th 1862 — The patient does not think he has the small pox -- so I hear from Capt. Chisholm.

March 19th — A new and undoubtedly genuine case, but the man brought on shore Monday seems to be well.

March 20th — Not much doing. Capt. attends his small pox patient daily.

March 21st — Nothing new. Chisholm people getting down wood. No new cases of small-pox.

March 22nd — Same as yesterday

March 23rd — All quiet. Capt. Friend says he will commence work again tomorrow.

March 24th — Ships people discharging ballast. Chisholm fills and gets down to landing 400 bags guano.

March 25th — Ship receives guano, about 26 tons. I enter my protest against the ships taking guano serve it on the Captain -- also one upon Chisholm against removing guano from the island. Ive copies of both.

March 26th — Ship commences about 11) Clock to receive guano and take on board 28.

March 27th — Commences about 1/2 past 12 and get on board about 23.

March 28th — They work about 2/3 of the day and get off about 29.

March 29th — Scotland discharging ballast. No guano shipped today. Ship Gladiator arrived and came to the north mooring.

March 30th — All quiet. Most of both ships crews on shore -- also both Captains.

March 31st — Gladiator lands lumber. Scotland finishes discharging ballast. Last small pox patient goes off well. A fight among shore men.

April 1st — Scotland commences early to take in guano 30 tons. Gladiator lands more lumber.

April 2nd — Scotland takes on board about 25½ Gladiator brings on shore railroad iron etc.

April 3rd — Scotland takes on board about 30. Gladiator discharges ballast and brings on shore balance of house.

April 4th — Scotland takes on board about 31. Gladiator still discharging ballast.

April 5th — Scotland takes about 24.

April 6th — Both Captains and crews on shore and the island scoured of everything "portable"

April 7th 1862	Quite a surf. Chisholm commences to put up house. They get off to Scotland about 23⁄ (total to date 269)
April 8th	Scotland attempts to get off guano but get a man in the surf and I send Kiala after him. They get off a few bags. 2.
April 9th	Surf abates. Scotland takes guano. No buisness goind on board the Gladiator. Chisholm putting up his house. Several smart showers. 24.
April 10th	Day opens with a shower. Ground pretty damp. Scotland recieves guano House nearly finished. 13 (tons)
April 11th	Heavy surf. Scotland does not take guano.
April 12th	Surf continues, occasional showers.
April 13th	No guano goes off since Thursday.
April 14th	Business commences early. Scotland gets about 32.
April 15th	Scotland takes 45.
April 16th	Scotland takes about 55
April 17th	Scotland takes enough to make, as they judge about 515 tons. As I have kept the run of it I think it is a little less. She gets underweigh about nine-o'clock. Gladiator heave to her buoy.
April 18th	Gladiator getting her lines which are afoul of our buoy.
April 19th	Gladiator commences taking cargo and gets off about tons 28.
April 20th	Everybody on shore drinking water and carrying off eggs, feathers, etc.
April 21st	G. takes off about 34 tons. Mate has a row with some men.
April 22nd	G. gets about 38 tons. Capt. does not come on shore.
April 23rd	Serves protest on the Captain --Had already done so verbally, and gave him warning when he first came here not to receive guano. They get off today about 40. Ship still discharging ballast between tides.
April 24th	Gladiator finishes ballast and takes in about 45 tons.
April 25th	Some surf. Ship gets off about 25 tons.
April 26th	Still some surf. Get off 28 (Total to date 241)
April 27th	Day passes away quietly. Very few men on shore.
April 28th	Gladiator commences early and gets off about 46
April 29th	They get off about 42
April 30th	They get off about 45
May 1st	They get off about 46
May 2nd	-----45
May 3rd	-----45

May 4th 1862 666----

May 5th ------- 36 (tons)

May 6th ------- 42

May 7th ------- 44

May 8th ------- 46

May 9th ------- 40

May 10th ------- 38

May 11th ----------

May 12th ------- 40

May 13th ------- 41

20

Ship takes altogether as near 860 as I can estimate .

May 14th Gladiator sails about 10 at M. and was last seen exactly in the directions of Bakers Island.

.....

May 23rd A rain storm by which Chisholm catches eight or ten thousand gallons of water and I two or three.

May 24rth More rain last night and today fill up nearly every container on the island

.....

June 7th and 8th - Island flooded with water. Wind very baffling being one time W.S.W. ~~and~~ at others N.N.W.

.....

June 25th ~~and~~ Arrived schooner Kalama with letters and provisions. She lays here over night. Chisholm wants to send up his gang whose time is out. I refuse on the ground that they do not abandon the island unless they all go. I offer the ~~whole gang~~ whole gang including himself a passage, but he refuses to go.

.....

Oct. 11th This day arrived Ship Anglo Saxon, Caverly direct from San Francisco - 25 days. She came in eight, early in the morning (?) (?) very little sail. Chisholm went off in his boat and boarded her a little to the Eastward of the North Point. On reaching the point she came too near there being no surf at the time to indicate the outline of the reef. She was fast nearly half an hour but finally breaking down the cabbage coral she released herself but not before getting some heavy thumps. I

Oct. 11th 1862 launched a boat and got to the scene just before she got off. The Captain had begun to save effects such as chronometer med chest clothing etc. After getting off and making several tacks she came to the south buoy. She reported very little water. I went on board about 4 o'clock with Kiala and dove down under her fore (?) and reported a plank splintered and also brought (?) up a sheet of copper.

Oct. 12th Arrived ship Golden Eagle Capt Swift also direct from San Francisco. Chisholm went off early and brought her to the North buoy. Landed some small stores.

Oct. 13th Both ships discharge some stuff from San Francisco. Golden Eagles men extending northern rail road.

Oct. 14th Anglo-Saxon discharges lumber etc. Has divers to examine the ship bottom who report very little damage.

Oct. 15th Anglo Saxon discharges water etc. Completes his divers survey in company with Captain Chisholm and Swift. I am also inthe boat. After holding a consultation they the determine she shall go off to Honolulu for reparis.

Oct. 16th Anglo Saxon sails taking off Chisholm's men and leaving 6 of her crew instead. P.M. Golden Eagle hauls to the middle buoy.

Oct. 17th Golden eagle begins to discharge ballast. Also lands water and seems to be preparing for guano. Chisholms men begin to get some down.

Oct. 18th Ship takes about 20 tons - crew takes it from the stage.

Oct. 19th ~~XXXX

Oct. 30 1862 - An increasing surf&for the first time this year from the Northwest. 45.

Oct. 31 - Ship at work as ususal. In the evening arrived the the schooner Maria with Capt. Penhallow on board from Honolulu. 40.

Nov. 1 - Ship at work on guano. Have trouble with the mate and 2nd mate. Capt Swift put them in irons. Maria lands stuff and 13 natives.

Nov. 2 - A noisy day; everybody on shore from the vessel. Birds have a hard time.

Nov. 3 - Capt. Chisholm notifies me verbally that they intend to remove us forcibly from the island. I ~~xxxxxxxx~~ ask him if my wifes sickness has anything to do with it and he says that it has not and that his orders are (?) tp remove everybody connected with the Am. Guano Co. He says I may as well get ready. I address him a note requesting some information concerning what is to be done with our movable property. He says verbally he is ordered not to allow us to remove anything belonging to the American Guano Co. only our own private property.

Nov. 4 I enter our protest against our removal from the island and deliver them an inventory and at the same time protest against my removal.

Nov. 5 Mr. Chisholm tells me I must go on the Maria. I get ready.

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extracted by Roger Clapp, August 9, 1963

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7/24/ 35 - Kinkajou en route to Baker

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8/8/35 - "Rats swarmed about the supplies in droves ...."

8/9/35 - at dusk " everyone else had gone aboard to hear a radio program dedicated to the Kam boys here" the Kinkajou "stood out for the other island (howland) before mid-night.""taking along the four Kam boys for a reunion with their comrades."

8/10/35 - "the terns never seem to cease their raucous cries. All through the night they circle about." "The island is fairly alive with hermit crabs. They seem to relish anything, so that refuse need only be tossed on the ground and it will soon disappear."

8/11/35 - "Harris sighted the Kinkajou at four fifteen, and at six thirty she hove to, while the Doctor came ashore for a short reconoitre." In reference to Howland Kam boys, Rodman got the impression from Coman that "It appears that a feud has developed and each man has set up his own establishment. The Kinkajou party left (Howland) as soon as possible, much disgusted with the state of affairs, and eager for another glimpse of Baker which is lush and inviting compated to Howland."'At seven o'clock or thereabouts the Kinkajou stood out for Jarvis Island. "

8/12/35 In reference to the brick cisterns "I was prepared to find one or two feet of debris in each one, but all four were filled uniformly with about 6 inches of skeletal remains from hapless birds .....as well as small amounts of hermit brabs, shells, bricks, and dry batteries." They then cleaned out tanks for gardens. Noted that tank number 1 "had a great many more bones (in it)(than number three). "whereas the former (#3) might have the remains of two thousand birds, no. one would then have five thousand. Birds. must love the sun ... for on the east, and west sides of no. one (and curiously only in this tank) were distinct piles of birds."
Taro planted this day. "On the way to the pool (where the taro was planted) I gethered my first eggs, a boatswains, and a boobies ...I also plucked the red-tipped ~~xxx~~ rudder from two boatswain birds while Harris held them. "Saw a long billed wading bird, perhaps a curlew running along the sand at sunrise. "

8/13/35 - "I planted rutabagas, beets, and carrots, and called Harris to plant the remainder to onions and turnips..." "Abraham offered us any number of their palm trees."

8/14/35 - "Nearly half our slab of bacon was eaten by rats, during last night." "Shortly before dinner, I filled fifteen cans with various seeds including among cabbage, and squash, red pepper, and orange seeds. "
" While in No four tank, rescued a lizard from hermit crab, the first evidence that crabs include reptiles in their astonishing epicure."

8/15/35 - "H. found the stern piece of a filipince boat with the last four letters of "Rizal" dimly traced on it "H. transplanted several sprouting coconuts. "

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8/17/35 Throughout the journal Rodman frequently writes of difficulty with ants getting into the food supply. "A male frigate was sprawled in our taro patch, either sick or unable to take off...taro is sprouting.... on the return we paused at the same tropicbird's She had not laid an egg.."

"Tonight I saw a rat creep up to a group of feeding hermit crabs and bite two of them swiftly, but they withdrew to safety."

8/18/35 - In reference to boobies "It would be easy to gather several dozens (of eggs) by searching a little but I am still un-nerved by the raucous screams of the bastards ....."

8/19/35 - (Evidently had considerable difficulty with with rats getting into the food supply.) "They have learned to take the lids off containers even to push the large vegetable tins off the top."
"Crabs or rats had eatenin the center of two pieces of taro stranded by receding water. " Notes that Pinania had been on PALMYRA and FANNING on the Dickinson prior to this date.

8/20/35 - "This morning I traced a mysterious whistling that I had heard now and then for days to the mating call of the male boobie." Rodman describes a skypointing display between two birds.
"At Walden there were the usual group of small wading birds with long curled bills. They have an eerie whistle, easily imitated. There seems to be only a dozen or so on the island." Notes that Harriets board has part of the name "Carrizal" on it instead of "Rizal" (Thinks it may have been the result of a shipwreck.)
"Squashes and peas have sprouted and I expect the potatoes to come out by Thursday. "
(Describes a Tridacna in his notes.)

8/21/35 - " The taro has soured, and crabs have eaten several tubers, so I pulled them up, and reset them in gallon tins. " In reference to rats "I awaken from fitful sleep a dozen times every night, at the sound of them squaling and thumping around. "

8/23/35 - "Nearly fledged boobies are fed by their parents up to their first flight."

8/24/35 - " Rained. (No mention of rain back through 18th) "During a gust of rain all the setting boobies folded up easily with their heads on their backs." "Frigates were water logged and hundreds were earth bound."

8/26/35 - "A few(frigates) are nesting on the far south-east end." "Strangely enough I havent yet observed a boobie actually relinquish its fish. Always they seem to swoop safely to earth." "I plucked three long tail feathers from boatswain birds. " "Nesting boatswain birds are hard to find and are best stumbled on unexpectedly. "

8/28/35 -(" Walden" apparently refers to the guano pit. Rodman mentions one Frigate downed in he water there and mentions another a few days earlier.)

8/29/35 - Remarks that he saw a Frigate make a Booby disgorge.

8/30/35 - (Note that Rodman does not mention the presence of terns in August. Obviously no sooty tern here this period. RBC.)

8/31/35 - "The rat invasion has subsided.....a few decrepit rats used to come out in late afternoon and crawl about under the shelter, fearlessly... I shot several and found the hair scant and mangy sores on the posterior, and all four legs. Perhaps this condition is due to a deficient diet. Just what these rats subsist on puzzles me. Vegetation is unharmed, I mark birds nests and eggs and fledglings in them, day after day, so the only likely food left is mice and pig-weed and various seeds. In any event there are not many rats on the island, that is, from three to five thousand. They have no natural enemy here, yet some force is keeping their numbers down, much lower than one would think normal, considering the ease with which a rat can (could?) procure birds and eggs. Huge log cast up on southeast ... measured 83 feet in length and 2 feet in diameter. "

9/1/35 - "Planted some seeds ... The coconut sprout and the taro died and all the other seeds in cans except lemons and a few feeble peppers...Rain did come with intermittent downpours till after midnight.... "

9/2/35 - " Rats had dugout the seeds from half the cans..." "I have observed rats scurrying from the seas edge, but know of no reason why rats should be drawn to an element they so despise. " "Found the first scorpion to date but it escaped..

9/8/35 - "Had several.squalls between three thirty and five this morning.... "also collected and marked a large section of nesting boobies and collected six eggs .....I intend to gather 15 or 20 per day until the first of October.."

9/10/35 - "The Ilimas on fledgling flats, are bursting into yellow banks of blossoms, after the rains ..... My estimate of the rat population of five thousand has lowered to three thousand at the most. They are thickest in the peripheral guano on Itasca rise...they are not very evident at nighttime. "

9/18/35 - "I collected a total of fourteen specimens of plants...."

9/19/35 - Itasca arrived and party ashore at sunrise. .. Abraham took some lettuce out to the ship that he grew in his garden... Itasca departed for Howland.

9/21/35 - "Idly peering in to the No. two cistern I found a golden plover, one of the many I have noted for the first time today. It was thin and blind." "Vegetation has taken on a wilted yellow aspe ct."

9/23/35 - "Shot curlew at forty feet, and gave it to the boys to stuff"

9/24/35 - "Terns seem to have no definite course or prodedure, yet they sedulously avoid one another. En masse they seem to be all in swift pell mell flight, but watching any individual bird, I observe that it is gliding about in leisurely figure eights and spirals. For unaccountable reasons they suddenly all swoop to one area with louder cries, then spread out willy-nilly." (This is apparently a description of a panic flight. This plus the other note in August implies a fairly large pepulation of what is proably Sooty Tern in Agusut and September of 1935)

9/25/35 - "Many empty halves of coconuts have cast up recently too. They are not to be confused with the coconut shells scatterred on the island presumably by guano workers. "

9/26/35 - "Collected three eggs of the blue-boobie. This blue kind is not nearly so ostentatious about the mating process and seems to take three or four weeks to produce the egg. These were the first eggs I have netted from a large group on fledgling flats." (Reference to Red-footed Booby with blue bill?) "Noted sooty-blue bird much like pigeon, for fist time." (Blue-gray Noddy ??)

9/27/35 - "Did not find any frigates nesting today (in one section of the island. There are about ten fledglings scattered around that never seem to get any bigger. Noted a few boobies in the "puris naturalibus" of infancy. Most of the fat downy ones, that waddled with a droll, baby awkwardness, only a month ago, have grown as if by magic, into slightly austere youngsters with tawny feathers, that will soon turn to the white of adults. (Implying similar Blue-face cycle on Baker to that on Howland.).Most fledlings find a pal or two, or join a large group of celibates, who sit around most of the day it seems, on drift logs, or piles of coral." "Rats kept me awake thinking for the first night in weeks. They as well as mice, and various crabs, are more predatory during the darkest part of the moon. " "...contrary to what I thought a frigate may alight in the ocean several times in a short while, without getting soaked."

9/28/35 - "Pigweed and all the grasses are withering rapidly."

9/30/35 "The lemon tree withered. My last vine is in rigor mortis and only a few turnips, and the sweet potatoes stillflourish with doubtful, vigor in the cisterns." "Flies have increased in the few days of high tides which have tossed up crabs, and fish ...."

10/1/35 - Collected another rat in addition to one collected earlier.

10/2/35 - Caught a lizard which from the description of the eyes was a gecko. Rained in morning.

10/4/35 - Collected various marine specimens.

10/5/35 - "Light shower in mid-morning " Believes he has collected 70 spevies of marine shells.

10/7/35 - (Observed) that the coconut sprout enfeebled by rats gnawing the first leaves has not died but has only one slight tinge of green on the stalk. One of Harris's is in the same condition. The other ten at Sea-Girt are doing well. Wind shifted to north for the first time since our arrival. " "Am further enlightened on the propensities of frigates in water. A frigate was forced down by others for two five or six minutes periods and after floating calmly each period flew out with no difficulty. A score of mice ~~fixx~~ came out in the evening to gather crumbs...I am commencing to recognize certain mice, and one immense rat which is certainly twelve inches long exclusive of tail... Mice are frequently spotted with white. One has a(splotch of white) between the eyes ..."

10/8/35 - "Vegetation is extremely scrofulous, large patches here and there, are dead. ".."Mice eat pig-weed but have not seen a rat do so."

10/10/35- "I have been keeping tins of brackish water before the tnet. Rats come all through the night to drink and fight noisily. Sitting on my cot tonight I shot four. "

10/11/35 - Light shower in morning.

10/12/35 - Brisk shower before sunrise. "Rah across little sooty-black bird with silver white crest. I could get within a few feet of it but could not catch it, so thought to stun it with shot, but miscalculated air pressure I had put in gun and bird was killed much to my regret." "Body was about the size of a small doves. The flesh had not the rank odor common to sea birds ..." (Hawaiian Noddy record ???)

10/13/35 - "Every day when the tide is out a large conclave of common boobies gathers on the small reef formation jutting out near the stone marker."

10/14/35 - A short heavy shower at noontime. "No sooner had the rain passed over, than the frigates came out of the west in a slowly weaving line as far as the eye could reach. There must have been twenty thousands."

10/15/35 - "Two small showers today.. Vegetation astonishingly green and fresh."

10/21/35 - "Harris passed through camp ~~today~~ this afternoon, the first time I have seen him in weeks.""There has been a period of inactivity among the terns. A few hover over camp late in the day, and at night their cries are desultory, so that the island is unusually peaceful."

10/22/35 - "Saw a whale blowing, a mile or so, (off the island)..Captured a thoroughly venomous looking scorpion in the water cooler.it is the second I have seen on the island. "

10/23/35 - "A few light showers fell early this morning." "Sula sulas are becoming more numerous and the north shore has suddenly become a nesting large ground. One very striking hen with a mask edged with rare blue had laid one abortive egg little larger than that of a pigeon. The new sula sula nests show marked ingenuity in contrast with the mere bare spots which serve the --- boobies. The former is not as easy to approach and flies away quickly when disturbed, without much protest. (Seems fairly surely to refer to Red-foot nesting . Mask in above may refer to facial skin of red-foot.) Tropic birds are becoming scarce. Apparently none are nesting in the few places adequate for that purpose -- grottos and sheltering ledges."

10/28/35 - Collected insects and four lizards.

Leg stops 10/31.

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8/18/35 - In reference to boobies "It would be easy to gather several dozens (of eggs) by searching a little but I am still un-nerved by the raucous screams of the bastards ....."

8/19/35 - (Evidently had considerable difficulty with with rats getting into the food supply.) "They have learned to take the lids off containers even to push the large vegetable tins off the top."

"Crabs or rats had eatenn the center of two pieces of taro stranded by receding water. " Notes that Pisania had been on PALMYRA and FANNING on the Dickinson prior to this date.

8/20/35 - "This morning I traced a mysterious whistling that I had heard now and then for days to the mating call of the male boobie." Rodman describes a skypointing display between two birds.

"At Walden there were the usual group of small wading birds with long curled bills. They have an eerie whistle, easily imitated. There seems to be only a dozen or so on the island." Notes that Harris's board has part of the name "Carrizal" on it instead of "Rizal" (Thinks it may have been the result of a shipwreck.)

"Squashes and peas have sprouted and I expect the potatoes to come out by Thursday. "

(Describes a Tridacna in his notes.)

8/21/35 - " The taro has soured, and crabs have eaten several tubers, so I pulled them up, and reset them in gallon tins. " In reference to rats "I awaken from fitful sleep a dozen times every night, at the sound of them squaling and thumping around. "

8/23/35 - "Nearly fledged boobies are fed by their parents up to their first flight."

8/24/35 - " Rained. (No mention of rain back through 18th) "During a gust of rain all the setting boobies folded up easily with their heads on their backs." "Frigates were water logged and hundreds were earth bound."

8/26/35 - "A few(frigates) are nesting on the far south-east end." "Strangely enough I havent yet observed a boobie actually relinquish its fish. Always they seem to swoop safely to earth." "I plucked three long tail feathers from boatswain birds. " "Nesting boatswain birds are hard to find and are best stumbled on unexpectedly. "

8/28/35 -(" Walden" apparently refers to the guano pit. Rodman mentions one Frigate downed in he water there and mentions another a few days earlier.)

8/29/35 - Remarks that he saw a Frigate make a Booby disgorge.

8/30/35 - (Note that Rodman does not mention the presence of terns in August. Obviously no sooty tern here this period. REC.)

8/31/35 - "The rat invasion has subsided.....a few decrepit rats used to come out in late afternoon and crawl about under the shelter, fearlessly... I shot several and found the hair scant and mangy sores on the posterior, and all four legs. Perhaps this condition is due to a deficient diet. Just what these rats subsist on puzzles me. Vegetation is unharmed. I mark birds nests and eggs and fledglings in them, day after day, so the only likely food left is mice and pig-weed and various seeds. In any event there are not many rats on the island, that is, from three to five thousand. They have no natural enemy here, yet some force is keeping their numbers down, much lower than one would think normal, considering the ease with which a rat can (could?) procure birds and eggs. Huge log cast up on southeast ... measured 83 feet in length and 2 feet in diameter. "

9/1/35 - "Planted some seeds ... The coconut sprout and the taro died and all the other seeds in cans except lemons and a few feeble peppers...Rain did come with intermittent downpours till after midnight.... "

9/2/35 - " Rats had dugout the seeds from half the cans..." "I have observed rats scurrying from the seas edge, but know of no reason why rats should be drawn to an element they so despise. " "Found the first scorpion to date but it escaped..

9/8/35 - "Had several.squalls between three thirty and five this morning.... "also collected and marked a large section of nesting boobies and collected six eggs .....I intend to gather 15 or 20 per day until the first of October.."

9/10/35 - "The Ilimas on fledgling flats, are bursting into yellow banks of blossoms, after the rains ..... My estimate of the rat population of five thousand has lowered to three thousand at the most. They are thickest in the peripheral guano on Itasca rise...they are not very evident at nighttime. "

9/18/35 - "I collected a total of fourteen specimens of plants...."

9/19/35 - Itasca arrived and party ashore at sunrise. .. Abraham took some lettuce out to the ship that he grew in his garden... Itasca departed for Howland.

9/21/35 - "Idly peering in to the No. two cistern I found a golden plover, one of the many I have noted for the first time today. It was thin and blind." "Vegetation has taken on a wilted yellow aspect."

9/23/35 - "Shot curlew at forty feet, and gave it to the boys to stuff"

9/24/35 - "Terns seem to have no definite course or procedure, yet they sedulously avoid one another. En masse they semm to be all in swift pell mell flight, but watching any individual bird, I observe that it is gliding about in leisurely figure eights and spirals. For unaccountable reasons they suddenly all swoop to one area with louder cries, then spread out willy-nilly." (This is apparently a description of a panic flight. This plus the other note in August implies a fairly large population of what is proably Sooty Tern in Agusut and September of 1935)

9/25/35 - "Many empty halves of coconuts have cast up recently too. They are not to be confused with the coconut shells scatterred on the island presumably by guano workers. "

9/26/35 - "Collected three eggs of the blue-boobie. This blue kind is not nearly so ostentatious about the mating process and seems to take three or four weeks to produce the egg. These were the first eggs I have netted froma a large group on fledgling flats." (Reference to Red-footed Booby with blue bill?)
"Noted sooty-blue bird much like pigeon, for fist time." (Blue-gray Noddy ??)

9/27/35 - "Did not find any frigates nesting today (in one section of the island. There are about ten fledglings scattered around that never seem to get any bigger. Noted a few boobies in the "puris naturalibus" of infancy. Most of the fat downy ones, that waddled with a droll, baby awkwardness, only a month ago, have grown as if by magic, into slightly austere youngsters with tawny feathers, that will soon turn to the white of adults. (Implying similar Blue-face cycle on Baker to that on Howland.).Most fledlings find a pal or two, or join a large group of celibates, who sit around most of the day it seems, on drift logs, or piles of coral." "Rats kept me awake ~~during~~ for the first night in weeks. They as well as mice, and various crabs, are more predatory during the darkest part of the moon. " "...contrary to what I thought a frigate may alight in the ocean several times in a short while, without getting soaked."

9/28/35 - "Pigweed and all the grasses are withering rapidly."

9/30/35 "The lemon tree withered. My last vine is in rigor mortis and only a few turnips, and the sweet potatoes stillflourish with doubtful, vigor in the cisterns." "Flies have increased in the few days of high tides which have tossed up crabs, and fish ...."

10/1/35 - Collected another rat in addition to one collected earlier.

10/2/35 - Caught a lizard which from the description of the eyes was a gecko. Rained in morning.

10/4/35 - Collected various marine specimens.

10/5/35 - "Light shower in mid-morning " Believes he has collected 70 spevies of marine shells.

10/7/35 - (Observed) that the coconut sprout enfeebled by rats gnawing the first leaves has not died but has only one slight tinge of green on the stalk. One of Harris's is in the same condition. The other ten at Sea-Girt are doing well. Wind shifted to north for the first time since our arrival. " "Am further enlightened on the propensities of frigates in water. A frigate was forced down by others for two five or six minutes periods and after floating calmly each period flew out with no difficulty. A score of mice ~~them~~ came out in the evening to gather crumbs...I am commencing to recognize certain mice, and one immense rat which is certainly twelve inches long exclusive of tail... Mice are frequently spotted with white. One has a(splotch of white) between the eyes ..."

10/8/35 - "Vegetation is extremely scrofulous, large patches here and there, are dead. ".."Mice eat pig-weed but have not seen a rat do so."

10/10/35- "I have been keeping tins of brackish water before the tnet. Rats come all thwough the night to drink and fight noisily. Sitting on my cot tonight I shot four. "

10/11/35 - Light shower in morning.

10/12/35 - Brisk shower before sunrise. "Rah across little sooty-black bird with silver white crest. I could get within a few feet of it but could not catch it, so thought to stun it with shot, but miscalculated air pressure I had put in gun and bird was killed much to my regret." "Body was about the size of a small doves. The flesh had not the rank odor common to sea birds ..." (Hawaiian Noddy record ???)

10/13/35 - "Every day when the tide is out a large conclave of common boobies gathers on the small reef formation jutting out near the stone marker."

10/14/35 - A short heavy shower at noontime. "No sooner had the rain passed over, than the frigates came out of the west in a slowly weaving line as far as the eye could reach. There must have been twenty thousands."

10/15/35 - "Two small showers today.. Vegetation astonishingly green and fresh."

10/21/35 - "Harris passed through camp ~~today~~ this afternoon, the first time I have seen him in weeks.""There has been a period of inactivity among the terns. A few hover over camp late in the day, and at night their cries are desultory, so that the island is unusually peaceful."

10/22/35 - "Saw a whale blowing, a mile or so, (off the island)..Captured a thoroughly venomous looking scorpion in the water cooler.It is the second I have seen on the island. "

10/23/35 - "A few light showers fell early this morning." "Sula sulas are large becoming more numerous and the north shore has suddenly become a nesting ground. One very striking hen with a mask edged with rare blue had laid one abortive egg little larger than that of a pigeon. The new sula sula nests show marked ingenuity in contrast with the mere bare spots which serve the --- boobies. The former is not as easy to approach and flies away quickly when disturbed, without much protest. (Seems fairly surely to refer to Red-foot nesting . Mask in above may refer to facial skin of red-foot.) Tropic birds are becoming scarce. Apparently none are nesting in the few places adequate for that purpose -- grottos and sheltering ledges."

10/28/35 - Collected insects and four lizards.

Log stops 10/31.

DR.

JUDD

hawaii's friend

A biography of Gerrit Parmele Judd (1803–1873)

GERRIT P. JUDD (IV)

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII PRESS • HONOLULU • 1960

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Judd leased Kualoa to local Hawaiians. When next he visited it in December, 1857, the natives had neglected the place. "Desolation runs riot," he wrote sadly. "Not much left of its former glory."[20]

During the next five years Dr. Judd engaged actively in the guano trade. Guano consists of the droppings and dead bodies of sea birds which accumulate on islands and coastlines where there is little rainfall. Rich in phosphoric acid and nitrogen compounds, it is extremely valuable as a fertilizer. In the 1840s Peru began to export guano in quantity and in the next decade took steps to exclude foreigners from her guano grounds. At that time, the market price for high quality guano stood at $45.00 a ton.[20] Alfred G. Benson of Brooklyn, formerly interested in shipping concessions in Honolulu, had exported guano from Peru's Lobos (or seal) Islands.[21] When the United States State Department upheld Peru's monopoly, he sought other sources of the valuable commodity. On September 1, 1855, the American Guano Company, of which he was half owner, was organized in New York. A year later this company filed bonded claims, under the terms of the Act of Congress of August 18, 1856, to two uninhabited guano islands: Baker (0-13N, 176-31W), about 1,900 miles southwest of Honolulu, and Jarvis (0-22S, 160-03W), about 1,300 miles due south of Honolulu.[22] In view of their former association, it is not surprising that Dr. Judd soon became involved in Benson's new enterprise as Honolulu agent of the American Guano Company.

4 MAN
30 MAN

On Christmas day, 1856, Dr. Judd's son Charles and Benson's son Arthur left Honolulu in the schooner *Libelibo*. They reached Jarvis on January 15, 1857. The next day they landed and took formal possession of the island on behalf of Alfred G. Benson and his associates. Sailing westward about 1,100 miles they reached Howland (0-48N, 176-38W) on February 5 and nearby Baker on February 10. After taking formal possession of these two islands they returned to Honolulu on March 7 with considerable guano aboard.[23]

3 MAN

3 L
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Despite a long continuing and much publicized dispute over the quality of guano from Baker, Howland, and Jarvis, Dr. Judd threw himself into the venture with characteristic enthusiasm. He was particularly excited to learn that the samples of the guano which his son Charles had taken on Howland, at one time believed to be worthless, had an extremely high phosphorus content.[24] On Febru-

New Advertisements.

GUANO!

Ships of Good Capacity

CAN OBTAIN

Return Cargoes, or Advantageous

CHARTERS,

TO LOAD WITH

GUANO AT JARVIS ISLAND

AND PROCEED DIRECT

TO NEW YORK OR ANY OTHER PORT

in the United States, that may be agreed on. Moorings to be provided, and the Guano brought within reach of ships' tackles by the Agent on the Island.

For further particulars, freight or charter, apply to the undersigned, at his Office, corner of Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

G. P. JUDD,
Agent of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY.

Honolulu, March 1, 1856. 86–tf

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN

Schooner Kekauluohi,

Suitable for a Tender to a Whaleship, or for coasting between the Islands. Inquire of

J. W. AUSTIN,
Over the Post Office.

86–tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INTENDS SOON TO leave this Kingdom, and requests all persons having de-

Advertisement in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, March 4, 1858

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ary 27, 1858, he sent Charles to Jarvis with twenty-one natives and two Chinese in the *John Marshall*, a ship chartered by the American Guano Company. On March 4, in his capacity as agent, he advertised in the Honolulu press that the company would charter ships to take guano from Jarvis to the United States. About the same time he urged his son-in-law, Samuel Gardner Wilder, whose home was in California, to charter a ship to take guano direct from Jarvis to New York. He estimated that the voyage would yield a net profit of $15,000. When the *John Marshall* returned to Honolulu Dr. Judd sent Wilder a glowing account of the guano aboard and once again urged him to charter a ship for New York.[25]

Wilder accepted the offer. He signed a contract with Dr. Judd on July 5, and the next day, accompanied by his wife, he left Honolulu in the chartered clipper ship *White Swallow*. The vessel reached New York after a passage of only 82 days from Jarvis by way of Cape Horn with 1,200 tons of guano aboard, the first large shipment of mid-Pacific guano to arrive in that port. Wilder sold his interest in the cargo for $10,000. In New York a contract was signed to import 100,000 additional tons from Jarvis alone.[26]

On November 29, 1858, Dr. Judd left Honolulu for the guano islands on board the *Josephine*, a brig of 258 tons.[27] During the voyage he had ample opportunity to savor the challenge and hardships of the guano trade. Both Baker and Howland are sandspit strips less than a mile in area and rising only about twenty feet above the high-tide mark. Jarvis, the largest island of the three, has just over two square miles of land surface. The islands are almost barren of vegetation. The equatorial sun beats upon the bleached sand from a cloudless sky so fiercely that the frequent light showers in the area often split, so that no water falls on the parched land. The islands are places of monotony and madness, where the fair weather is as unvarying as the trade winds. The guano diggers, once the supply ship departed, had no means of communication with the outside world, on which they depended not only for their food but also for the precious drinking water brought ashore in hogsheads. Howland, in particular, had the added discomfort of rats from a shipwreck. On Howland it was not unusual for the workers to kill three thousand rats in a single day.[28] When the *Josephine* returned to Honolulu with a full cargo of guano, Dr.

Judd knew from direct experience the meaning of a sentence which he had written some months before, characterizing living conditions on Jarvis as a compound of "heat, dust, loneliness, and bother."[29]

In characteristic puritan fashion, Dr. Judd remained undaunted. If anything, the hardships in the guano adventure stimulated him to new enthusiasm, as puritans sometimes welcome a difficult task simply because its challenge offers them renewed opportunity to test their faith and resourcefulness. "You have your troubles, I have mine," he wrote in a vein of encouragement to his son-in-law Wilder, "but it is a pleasure to overcome, to conquer." With buoyant enthusiasm he added, "All Honolulu is guano crazy."[30]

About this time the press reported that forty-eight separate claims to the guano islands had been filed with the United States State Department—a figure which ultimately rose to fifty-seven. Charles Judd made regular bimonthly trips south for guano in the *Josephine*, mainly to Jarvis and Howland, and in the fall of 1859 the American Guano Company sent a chemist to make extensive tests of the guano deposits on Howland. In Honolulu it was reported that the Judd family, and the Wilders also, were prospering from their connection with the guano trade.[31]

In 1859 Dr. Judd made another trip south on the *Josephine*, which left Honolulu on August 25. A week later he landed at Washington Island (4-43N, 160-24W) and took formal possession on behalf of the American Guano Company. The *Josephine* reached Jarvis, where Wilder was in residence, on September 8, touched Baker on the 19th, and reached nearby Howland on October 7. Twelve days later, on the voyage homeward, Dr. Judd, accompanied by his son Charles, put in at Palmyra (5-52N, 162-06W), a U-shaped atoll of 53 islets about 960 miles due south of Honolulu. In contrast to the other islands in the area, Palmyra is rain-soaked and lushly verdant, with little if any accessible guano. Nonetheless, on October 20 Dr. Judd took formal possession of the atoll on behalf of the American Guano Company. The *Josephine* returned to Honolulu on the last day of the month. Three years later a Hawaiian commission found on Palmyra an American flag and a notice asserting the claim, signed by Dr. Judd.

Nothing came of the claims to Washington and Palmyra. Washington is now British. Palmyra, claimed by a rival guano company

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in the United States in 1860 and claimed by the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1862, became part of the Territory of Hawaii, after Hawaii's annexation to the United States.[32]

The rival claims to Palmyra were by no means an isolated phenomenon, for ruthless competition characterized the mid-Pacific guano trade almost from its inception. Alfred G. Benson left the American Guano Company early in 1858 and in the fall of that year helped organize the United States Guano Company, of which he subsequently became president. His new company filed a claim with the United States State Department for Howland Island, and after a long investigation the State Department not only validated the claim but issued an order forbidding the older company to work the Howland guano deposits. In the ensuing struggle between the two companies, an abortive effort was made to eject the American Guano Company from Baker and Jarvis as well, on the ground that it had exported guano to other than United States ports in violation of the Act of Congress of August 18, 1856.[33]

Other factors contributed to depress the operation. The continuing hardship of digging guano in surroundings of numbing isolation made Wilder extremely irritable, particularly when Dr. Judd refused to let his daughter Elizabeth (who had married Wilder in 1857) join her husband on the guano grounds, and when in a stubborn reaffirmation of temperance principles he insisted that no liquor be brought there. Wilder complained bitterly of both prohibitions.[34]

More effectively, the coming of the United States Civil War and the resultant blockade of the Southern ports restricted the guano market. In the summer of 1861 Dr. Judd instructed Wilder to curtail the guano digging. He added that already he was looking for another business. "Don't think of leaving the Sandwich Islands," he added in a tone of unmistakable urgency. "I want all my children with their families settled around me."[35]

Dr. Judd retained his connection with the guano venture for several years more, but, in the meantime, he turned to other pursuits. After the Civil War, Chilean nitrates and phosphates gradually replaced guano as a commercial fertilizer, and one by one the mid-Pacific guano islands were abandoned. It was not until 1936 that the United States repossessed Baker, Howland, and Jarvis as weather

stations and emergency landing fields. By that time little remained, save parts of a wharf and roofless coral walls on Baker, to recall the existence of a once prosperous commercial venture.[36]

As the guano trade waned, Dr. Judd turned to what was to become Hawaii's leading industry—sugar. Here, indeed, was a splendid opportunity to recoup previous losses and achieve financial ease.

In the 1840s sugar was only one of many Islands products, widely grown in an experimental and somewhat haphazard manner. It remained so until the California gold rush of 1849–1850 and the resultant sharp increase in population on the United States west coast created an unexpected and huge new market. For a year or so Hawaiian sugar enjoyed a boom, followed by a depression in 1851–1852. Throughout the rest of the 1850s the sugar industry grew slowly, hampered by a shortage of both labor and capital for speculative investment. But the United States Civil War, with its blockade of Confederate sugar, once again created a boom. Prices rose, and Hawaii's sugar exports increased sevenfold between 1861 and 1866. By the end of the Civil War, sugar had replaced whaling as the main support of Hawaii's economy.[37]

As early as 1840, while still in the mission, Dr. Judd had acted as Governor Kekuanaoa's agent for a sugar plantation near Honolulu, and in 1845 as minister of the interior he had given due weight to sugar in framing recommendations for the future development of Hawaii's agriculture. Eight years later, at its annual meeting, the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society took notice of an excellent sample of sugar which he had produced at Kualoa.[38] His previous experience with sugar, the all too obvious island-wide prospects for the industry, and diminishing returns from guano led him to undertake sugar production on a large scale. His decision is symbolic of a broad change taking place in the Islands—the emergence in the 1850s and thereafter of resident planters of missionary origin, who, in time, along with their descendants, came to dominate a large share of Hawaii's economic life. The entrance into agriculture and trade of former missionaries and their sons put an end to much of the hostility which had existed between the mission and the commercial interest in the previous generation, and ultimately created an atmosphere of harmony in contrast to the ugly strife of bygone days.[39]

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LETTERS FROM

CHARLES HASTINGS JUDD

WRITTEN FROM
JARVIS ISLAND, 1858, AND
FROM BAKER'S ISLAND,
1859, 1861

CHARLES HASTINGS ELIZABETH KINAU AND HELEN MORTIMOUR JUDD IN 1856.

Jarvis Island, Oct. 30th, 1858

My dear Mother,

I have to acknowledge your letters per Josephine and "Mary Robinson," and wish I had more time than I have to answer them.

The Josephine found me alone, but in good health, having had time to complete my stone pier, and was as I thought quite ready for clippers, but alas! yesterday there was a heavy swell set in the boat entrance which swept completely over my pier, carrying away plank and stones. I was obliged to discontinue loading the Josephine, and haul up my boats. In the afternoon the M. R. arrived. I boarded her with Capt. Stone and sent my boat with a hauser to make fast to the buoy and run to the ship when she came up. The ship got to leeward and could not fetch before dark, and we were obliged to remain on board all night. I was not at all seasick, and Capt. Harding insisted upon my occupying his room, which was very comfortable. This morning we were in sight of the Island and before ten oclock were shackled safely to the moorings. Quite a relief to my mind. But when I came on shore through a heavy surf, I found that the plank to my wharf had all been swept away, the boys had been up nearly all night trying to save it, and had saved some plank, but the walls are washed away and but a wreck of

my hard labor remains. I cannot get Guano off **these days,** and am placed in a peculiar position, but I am **not discouraged,** and if Guano **can** be boated off, I can do it. Capt. Stone can explain my position better than I can with my pen.

What a surprise you were intending for me, but I'm glad you didn't come, because you would have a bad impression of Jarvis Island as it now is. Not that I wouldn't love to see you, for I do indeed, when the right time comes.

I have packed six boxes and two smaller ones with empty bottles and shells, which are a present to you from my people and myself. They were delighted with the pickles, and will have a lot more of curiosities for you by the return of the "Josephine", if you **can** just as well as not send some more pickles to them. They all send lots of **Aloha** to you. I would much like to be enjoying the fine times you seem to be having in Honolulu, but yet if I had my choice I should decide to remain where I am at present For I am earning something, and until we hear definite news from home will cheerfully do my duty. The M. R. will I trust be nearly loaded when next you hear from me. I am very comfortable and have no particular wants. A good **companion** would however be a comfort.

Akay behaves himself, and irons my clothes, so that I can have on a **clean** shirt every day.

You say that I must not neglect my person &c. I try to keep my hands clean, but its a nail here, and a nail there, this thing and that thing to be done continually, so that my hands are rough and sunburnt. I am very well off indeed much better than I might be. So I hope you will not be too anxious about me. I have just read over Fathers and your kind letters, how little I deserve your compliments. I wish I did indeed merit them. I do enjoy the receipt of letters, and have been especially favored by these last arrivals.

My bedbugs are not all exterminated, nor are the rats, but they are on the decrease I think.

Everything you sent came in good order, and are very acceptable, especially the books and papers.

It is a great comfort to feel that **our** prayers ascend daily to the Throne of Grace, for each other, and those absent ones upon the great deep. God has blessed us as a family, and I trust we have many happy hours in store for us, in the future. That we may all be permitted to meet again around the family altar is my prayer, if not may we **all** meet in Heaven. We have **attractions there,** and what shall I more say. I could talk for hours with you, but must close this short and poor return for your too kind letters.

I hope you have finished your book to your entire satisfaction, and may some day have the pleasure of seeing it.

With much love I remain your

Affectionate son

Charlie.

Bakers Island, Dec. 24/59

My dear friend Henry:

I came very near not writing to you this time, but fortunately for you it has been a surf day and I have a few moments to spare. I have written over twenty-six pages of thickly written letter paper to-day—for the "Josephine" will sail as soon as I can get the mail on board.

We arrived here on the 25th of November, seventeen days from Honolulu. I found to my sorrow that an accident had happened to my shear wharf, and that it was all "Pau Loa". During a heavy surf a piece of the sunken wreck was washed up against them and washed them down—or rather, the spars broke in two in the middle; I had the head and feet too secure with chains for them to give way. So I have the "Flying Dragon" on my hands yet; for I have to boat all the Guano through the surf in whale-boats, which is so high at this season of the year that it is almost impossible to prevent getting stove up every day; still I am in hopes that most of the surf days are over. The "Josiah Bradlee"

has gone to leeward; she has been absent ever since the 19th inst. Emmie* has got the new house nearly all fixed up, entirely so on one side up stairs. She is just as happy down here as she can be; I am surprised to see her so contented. Mrs. Watson spent two or three weeks on shore with us, but her husband took her on board a week or two ago.

I have to steer the boats myself through the surf, though Allan is learning fast. Yet it is dangerous work. I came near losing my life one afternoon. When the "Josiah Bradlee" arrived, I went after the mail, and in returning (it was a surf day), a huge roller caught the boat and upset it. I was underneath and had to dive to get out; just as I reached the surface of the water, the next roller threw me under again; then two natives came to my assistance. I swallowed any quantity of salt water, which ran from my nose and mouth for hours after. So you see I have my "pilikias"—and I sometimes feel quite discouraged; but I try to keep up a good heart.

One of my men died two weeks ago—from superstition I think. I did all I could for him, but he had refused much of any food for twelve days, unknown to me, and was so weak he died very quietly and suddenly.

Thus death comes among us, and in this little community we feel it more deeply. I tried to

impress it upon the minds of the others to be ready when their turn comes. Henry, may we all be ready to leave this world of sin and sorrow for that brighter realm where joy reigns for evermore.

Write to me when you find time, and I will try to give you a better one in return (next time).

You will excuse this, for I am so hurried—and believe me to be truly your friend,

Charles H. Judd.

Emmie sends her Aloha.

Bakers Island, April 2nd, 1861.

My dear Mother,

Today is your birthday, and as I cannot **see** you to congratulate you and wish you many, many **happy** returns of the day, I must do it by letter. It is a surf day. The natives have got through their "stint" of work and are playing a game of ball. They are happy and contented. Allan is with them. He is of great help to me, and is fast becoming competent to take charge of the work of shipping Guano. If he was only a Christian. He does not love religion as he ought, although he does nothing really bad.

Emmie sits near me assorting over some of my papers. She is very well, and it is a great comfort to have her down here with me. Little "Julie"* is with Polly. I wish you could see the darling baby. She is so fat, and cunning. She

is a real good baby, never cries. She has been fretting a little for two or three days past, and her head has been quite hot. I think she must be teething. Emmie takes real good care of her, and is **very** patient with her, as a good mother ought to be. I often feel how much I am indebted to you for your care of me in my infancy & youth. And even now, although I suppose I am considered a man, in years, I feel that I am but a boy in my feelings toward you My Mother. I know I have caused you many sleepless nights, and been disrespectful & unkind, but I **know** you have forgiven me—for it all—long ago.

May God forgive me, and enable me to live near him, and serve him faithfully, so that when I die I may meet my Parents, brothers & sisters, my wife and child, and all in Heaven. Every day when I am tried and perplexed, I think of that happy time when we shall meet around our Father's Throne. Capt. and Mrs. Crowell are staying on shore with us. Mrs. Crowell was confined three days after leaving Honolulu, was in labor 60 hours, and Capt. Crowell was obliged to remove the child. It was a splendid baby, a little girl. Mrs. Crowell came very near dying. They feel their loss dreadfully. Mrs. Crowell has been on shore a month, and is quite well now.

The Ocean Express sailed a week ago, with

2190 tons of Guano on board. She was a monstrous ship to be loaded at this season of the year. But we have been more successful than I expected. The Fair Wind is now loading—What with losing, and replacing moorings, &c I have my hands full. But it has not been as bad as it was last winter.

Its awful having to provide for so many, down here, thirteen mouths to feed besides the natives! Atung is "a perfect brick"! and I am saved the troubles with Foreign Cooks, as formerly. I am thankful for that.

I have written to Father to put in your hands, in Gold, one hundred dollars, a birthday present from Emmie Julie and I, to our Mother (and Grandmother, from Julie)

I wish I was able to make it a hundred thousand.

Emmie is writing to you herself and will report her own affairs.

Believe me Mother to be ever your affectionate son

Charles H. Judd.

NOTES FOR REFERENCE

* p. 6. Laura Fish Judd records in her book the arrival of Mr. A. B. Bates and family on June 28, 1848. She says, "My husband's sister parted with us at the old homestead in Oneida County twenty-one years ago, little dreaming we should meet again at the Sandwich Islands." Elizabeth Gertrude Judd and Asher Brown Bates were married in Troy, Michigan, whither Dr. and Mrs. Elnathan Judd had removed from Paris, New York. Some years after the death of her husband in 1845, Mrs. Judd (Betsey Hastings) with her daughter Harriet B. came to Honolulu to live with the G. P. Judds at Sweet Home.

Judge Asher B. Bates occupied several positions in the early government of Hawaii. He was a member of the Privy Council and the Government Attorney and Law Advisor to the Crown for some years. The family removed later to San Francisco, where a daughter, Lucilla, was married to Mr. Theodore Smith. Mr. Bates died June 1, 1873, and the San Francisco Commercial Herald of June 6 relates that "The high reputation as a jurist which he achieved while yet a young man obtained for him the responsible position as Crown Advisor to the Hawaiian Government, which he retained for fourteen years," and refers to him as "a true, sincere Christian gentleman . . . a noble type of the American," etc. He was born in Le Roy, New York, May 2, 1810. Mr. Bates is referred to in the diary as Uncle, Mrs. Bates as Aunt Libby, and Dudley is a son by Mr. Bates' former marriage.

L. F. J. also says that after Mr. and Mrs. Cooke left the Royal School, returning to the Mission: "The princes Lot and Alexander are removed and board with Mr. and Mrs. Bates in Nuuanu Valley."

p. 8. "Hawaiian Yesterdays," page 139, Henry M. Lyman, M.D., at Punahou. "Sometimes we are gratified by a livelier incursion in the form of a cavalcade from the Royal School under the safe conduct of their faithful preceptor. The vivacious young chieftains,

resplendent in blue broadcloth and gilt buttons, always made a profound impression on our barefooted squad, but it was a considerable consolation to find that we could easily hold our own in the wrestling matches and running races that were soon organized on every such occasion."

* p. 18. Juliet Isabel Judd, usually called "Sweety," was the youngest of the children of Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Judd. She died at the age of eleven, in 1857.

* p. 19. Jane Loeau, one of the chiefesses who attended the Royal School, married Mr. Jasper, 1848.

* p. 20. The King's Place, a neglected ruin of stone and concrete, may still be seen in the jungle mauka of Luakaha in Nuuanu.

* p. 27. From "Honolulu," Laura Fish Judd.

"September 6th, 1849. Dr. Judd returned from Privy Council and handed me the following: It has pleased the King to nominate G. P. Judd his Minister of Finance, as His Majesty's Special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to the Government of France, England and the United States.

September 11th. Dr. Judd is gone. He sailed in the schooner "Honolulu," Captain Newell, bound for San Francisco, accompanied by the two princes, Alexander Liholiho and Lot Kamehameha."

(See "Honolulu" for details of months spent in Europe.)

1850. "After a visit to Niagara and spending one week with Dr. Judd's aged, widowed mother, the embassy returned to the Islands via Panama having been absent two days less than a year The young princes were in excellent health and spirits, and much improved in mind and manners and looking quite handsome."

* p. 35. Reference is made here to the untimely death of Aaron B. Howe on November 13, 1852, at the age of twenty-six years. Nellie was engaged to marry the young man, hence her grief. She remained faithful to his memory, although it is said that she received many offers of marriage during her life.

* p. 41. Captain and Mrs. Luce, [illegible] who arrived in Honolulu about 1849. He held offices of trust under five successive Hawaiian Kings. "Little Britain" was the name of the Luce home on King Street, and the family was well and favorably known in the old days.

* p. 53. Charles H. Judd, with mother and sisters, traveled to the U. S. in 1855, returning in 1856.

* p. 75. Emily Catherine Cutts and Charles Hastings Judd were married on Nov. 1, 1859, in Honolulu and sailed shortly thereafter to Baker's Island.

* p. 76 (Surreptitious note! —This, aha!, is the lovely lady whose birthday we celebrate: the world's [illegible] mother-in-law.—J. P. M.)

Itinerary for SIC # 19

Island	Time of Arrival	Date of Arrival	Time of Departure	Date of Departure	POBSP Man-days Spent on Is.
FANNING					
JARVIS	1600	14 June 1968	1430	16 June 1968	3.9
MALDEN	1020	18 June 1968	1300	20 June 1968	4.2
STARBUCK	0900	21 June 1968	1530	22 June 1968	2.6
TUTUILA					
SYDNEY	0915	8 July 1968	1545	9 July 1968	3.8
ENDERBURY	0815	10 July 1968	1515	12 July 1968	6.9
MCKEAN	0915	13 July 1968	0815	15 July 1968	5.9
BAKER	0945	16 July 1968	1230	16 July 1968	.3
HOWLAND	1800	16 July 1968	0900	18 July 1968	4.9